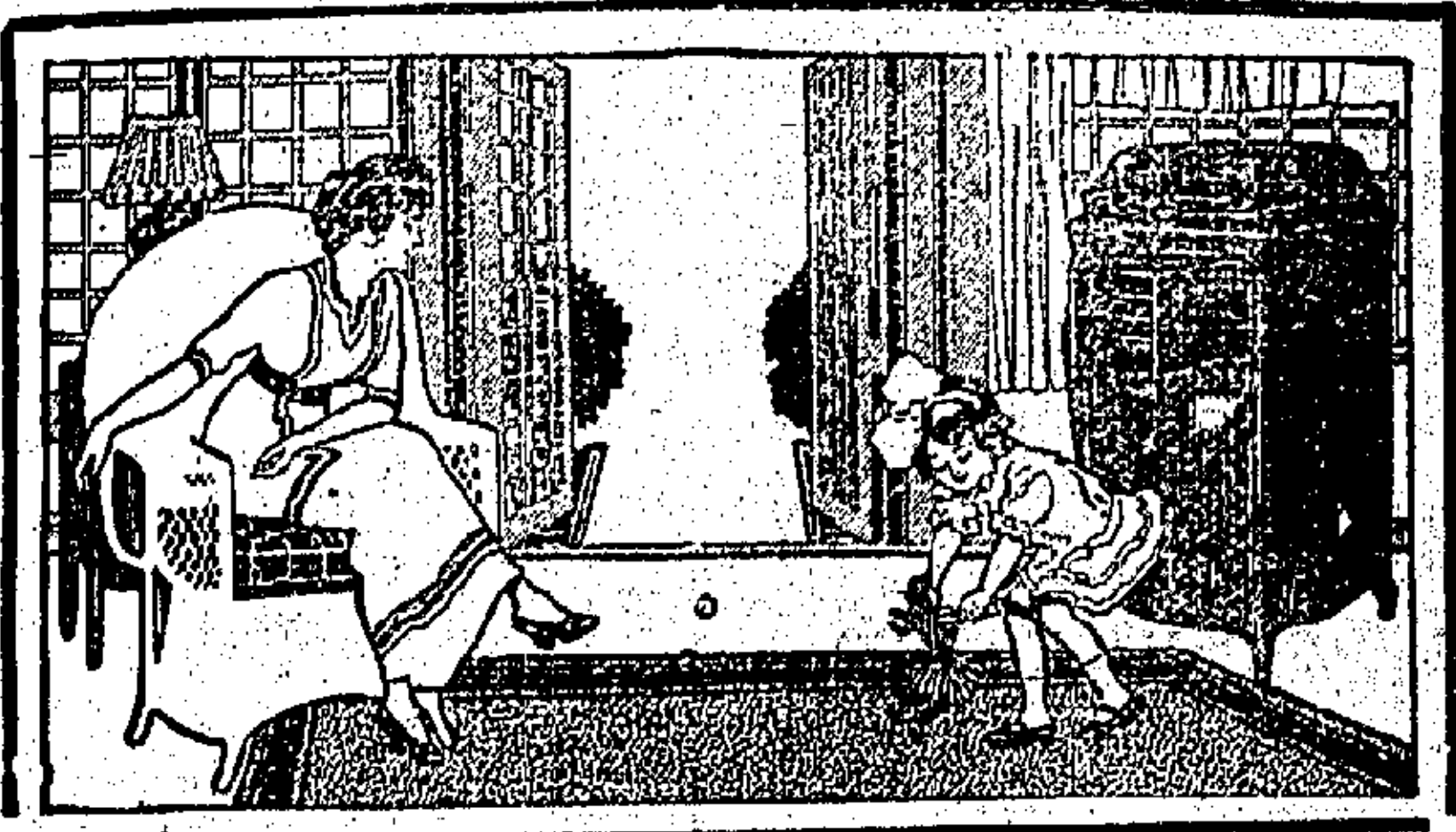


INTIMATIONS

THE VICTOR-VICTROLA

is a source of endless pleasure to the entire household.



INVALUABLE AS AN ENTERTAINER.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-5]

TO SMOKERS OF VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



An unbounded delight to the hundreds of men who have hitherto longed in vain for a perfectly blended cigarette of distinctive flavour and pleasing aroma. Beyond doubt the best of all discriminating smokers everywhere.

Aide-de-Camp
Virginia Cigarettes

Selected and blended from the choicest Virginia leaf and packed in air-tight tins.

THE WESTMINSTER TOBACCO COMPANY, LTD., are now giving away beautiful calendars. The frontispiece is a charming picture, a view of the Tower Bridge, entitled "The Pool of London." The calendar is in three parts and there are interlarded three charming beauty types, and it is given away in return for the following empty tins—

8 "RECESS" VIRGINIA 508 TINS,
OR 10 "AIDE-DE-CAMP" VIRGINIA 508 TINS.

Return Tins to—

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LTD.,
18, BANK BUILDINGS.

The supply of calendars is limited.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

[139]

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 345

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Glyn's Hand
made Hats
Old English make

DISTINCTIVE HEADGEAR

FOR

GENTLEMEN.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

[101]

THE GERMAN AIM.

ATTEMPTS TO CREATE PANIC IN ENGLAND.

FUTILE DEMONSTRATIONS.

[BY "THE TIMES" NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.]

For the second time the German cruisers have made a hasty raid upon the English coast, and on this occasion they have actually bombarded an English watering-place, and a couple of flourishing towns, Hartlepool, at the mouth of the Tees, and Whitby, lower down the coast, although centres of industry, are not entirely or even mainly engaged in the supply of war material. Scarborough is a resort of pleasure-seekers and those who would renew their health from the ozone-laden breezes of the North Sea. It cannot be said that their throwing of shells into these places has any redeeming feature as an act of war. The circumstance should neither create alarm nor surprise. Acts of this character can have no significance whatever as a precursor of invasion, nor can they have been unexpected, for attacks upon unfortified coast towns have been a feature of German naval warfare ever since the *Goeben* and *Brandenburg* bombarded Bona and Philippaville on the morning of August 4th.

It is true that the war is getting nearer to us nearer in reality than it, for example, the German soldiers had got to Calais. Our people may now know what their grandparents experienced when, little more than 100 years ago, hostile projectiles fell upon our shores during engagements between our ships and those of the enemy on the southern coast.

CONCEPTIONS OF MODERN WARFARE.

In Great Britain there may be some who will express surprise that the German ships can get out at all, but they cannot have realized the actual conditions of modern warfare. Even though the British Fleet holds the practical command of the North Sea, this does not mean that the Germans cannot leave their ports. On the contrary, our British sea-men wish they would do so. Our outer guard is not placed off the German coast to resist attempts on the part of their fleet to come into the open sea, but for the purpose of reporting such movements. Yesterday's rush of a small squadron of fast vessels to our coast does not prove that any larger force, particularly if accompanied by transports, could have a similar chance of success, nor, even if the latter were to reach its destination, that the troops could be landed. Nor is it possible that we can have a superior force at any and every place which the enemy may select for a hasty raid of this character, for our eastern coastline, it must be remembered, is 600 miles in length, and our Fleet has other duties to perform.

The long hours of darkness which now prevail provide opportunities for movements of this character, which were not so easily carried out when the nights were short. The distance from Heligoland to Scarborough, if the German ships are approximately 300 miles, and from Scarborough rather less. Vessels of 20 knots speed could cover this distance in 15 hours. It is quite dark now at 5 o'clock p.m., and if the ships left at this hour they could be off our coast by 8 next morning. There are at least three classes of cruisers in the German Navy which could easily keep up this speed of 20 knots for such a run. These are the battle-cruisers like the *Goeben*, of which there are five in the fleet under Admiral von Ingenhoff; the armoured cruisers of the *Albatross* class, of which there are also five; and the light cruisers, of which there are more than double the number of the other classes. If destroyers are not used on such occasions, it is probably because they would be kept back for the purpose of offensive action against any British squadron that might follow the raiders to their own ports.

The engagements which have already taken place have indicated in every instance that it is essential for the ships which are brought to oppose any particular class of vessels in the North Sea, to have at least an equality in speed. There are five classes of cruisers in the British Navy which, as compared with the German vessels just referred to, fulfil these conditions. These are the battle-cruisers of the *Lion* class, the heavy armoured cruisers of the *Shannon* and *Natal* classes, and the light cruisers of the *City* and *Arethusa* types. While, therefore, no precautions could prevent the German vessels from pushing back or evading the British patrols on their own coast and steaming across the North Sea in the darkness, there is always just an off-chance that on their return journey they may meet with impeachment at the hands of a superior force.

THREE POSSIBLE OBJECTS.

Such raids as that of yesterday may fulfil three objects. They may be intended to persuade the German people that the money spent on their fleet has not been altogether wasted and may perhaps be used as a justification for the ridiculous claim that the British Navy is in hiding. But their principal purpose is also to terrorize our people and so to stop or retard the dispatch of reinforcements to the Continent. Moreover, it would be to the German liking if by raids of this description they could succeed in drawing our ships on to prepared minefields, or into areas favourable for submarine attack by day or destroyer attack by night. They might even hope to lessen the stringency of the North Sea blockade by drawing off ships from it, thereby permitting the passage of some would-be raiders to the trade routes or homeward-bound ships with contraband of war.

The progress of the war makes the situation in Germany calculated to create that attitude of mind which leads to the performance of acts of desperation, and the bombardments of unfortified towns, futile and useless as they are from a martial point of view, may satisfy the desire for something of a dashy character which has the appearance of reprisals for reverses met with elsewhere. Meantime Germany avoids the risks of a general engagement, and while she does so cannot hope to relieve the economic pressure which must in the end exercise a vital effect upon the war.

LAST OF THE "EMDEN."

"SYDNEY'S" CAPTAIN ON COCOS FIGHT.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Captain Glossop, R.N., of H.M.A.S. *Sydney*, sent to the naval authorities at Melbourne the following report, dated Colombo, November 15th, dealing with the destruction of the *Emden*. It read as follows:—

"I have the honour to report that at 0.30 a.m. on Monday, November 8th, a wireless message from Cocos was heard reading: 'Strange warship at entrance.' I was ordered to raise steam for full speed at 7 a.m., and proceeded thither. I then worked up to 20 knots, and at 9.16 a.m. sighted land ahead, and almost immediately the smoke of a ship, which proved to be the *Emden*, coming out towards me at a great rate. At 9.40 a.m. fire was opened, he firing the first shot. I kept my distance as much as possible to obtain the advantage of my guns. The *Emden's* fire was very accurate and rapid to begin with, but seemed to slacken very quickly. First the forward funnel of the *Emden* went, and secondly the foremast, and she was badly on fire aft. Then the second funnel went, and lastly the third funnel, and I saw she was making for the beach, on North Keeling Island, where she grounded at 11.20 a.m. I gave her two more broadsides, and left her to pursue a merchant ship which had come up during the action. Although I had the guns trained on this merchant ship at odd times during the action, I did not fire, and as she was making off fast I pursued and overtook her at 12.10, firing a gun across her bows and hoisting international code signals to stop, which she did. I sent an armed boat and found her to be the steamer *Buresk*, a captured British collier, with a Chinese crew of 16, one English steward, one Norwegian cook, and prize crew of three officers, one warrant officer, and 12 men. The ship, unfortunately, was sinking. The Kings-ton valves were knocked out and damaged to prevent repairing, so I took all on board, fired four shells into her, and returned to the *Emden*, passing men swimming in the water, for whom I left two boats, which I was towing from the *Buresk*. I then left the *Emden*, and returned and picked up the *Buresk's* two boats, rescuing two sailors at 5 p.m., who had been in the water all day. I returned and sent in one boat to the *Emden*, manned by her own prize crew, and the *Buresk*, and one officer, stating I would return to their assistance next morning.

ENEMY'S UNDERTAKING.

"This I had to do, as it was desirable to find out the condition of the cables and the wireless station at Direction Island. On the passage I was again delayed by rescuing another sailor at 6.30 p.m., and by the time I was again ready and approaching Direction Island it was too late. I lay on and off all night, and communicated with Direction Island at 8 a.m. on November 10th, to find that the *Emden's* party, consisting of three officers and 40 men, in one launch and two cutters, had seized and provisioned a 70-ton schooner, the *Ayestas*, carrying 4 maxims, with two belts in each. They left the previous night at 6 o'clock. I borrowed a doctor and two assistants, and proceeded as far as possible to the *Emden's* assistance. I sent an officer on board to see the captain and, in view of the large number of prisoners and wounded, and the lack of accommodation in this ship, and the absolute impossibility of leaving them where they were, he agreed that if I received his officers and men and all of the wounded, for such time as they remained in the *Sydney* they would cause no interference with the ship or fittings and would be manable to the ship's discipline. I therefore set to work at once to transport them, a most difficult operation, the ship being on the farther side of the island and the scour along-side were heavy. The conditions on the *Emden* were indescribable. I received the last man from her at 3 p.m. and then had to go round to the lee side to pick up 24 men who had managed to get ashore from the ship. Darkness came on, before this could be accomplished, and the ship again stood off and on all night, resuming operations at 5 a.m. on November 11th, based on the island, and with the launch and cutters bringing the wounded round to the embarking point. A German officer and a doctor died ashore the previous day. The ship, in the meantime, ran over to Direction Island, to return their doctor and assistants. I sent cables and was back at 10 a.m., embarking the remainder of the wounded and started for Colombo at 10.35 a.m. on Wednesday, November 11th.

DAMAGE TO THE "SYDNEY."

"The total casualties in the *Sydney* were:—Killed, 3; severely wounded, 4; slightly wounded, 4. I can only approximately state the killed on the *Emden* at 7 officers and 108 men from the captain's statement. I had on board 11 warrant officers, and 191 men, of whom 3 officers and 53 men were wounded, and of this number one officer and three men have since died of wounds. The damage done to the *Sydney's* hull and fittings was surprisingly small. In all about ten hits seem to have been made. The engine and boiler room and funnels escaped entirely. With such a crowd of wounded and prisoners on board it was impossible to do anything more than barely to look after them. The wounded were in a terrible state and had to lie about the upper decks and passages under the men. The enemy's shelter could be rigged in close tropical weather, with heavy rain. The ship will consequently require most careful and thorough disinfecting and cleaning at Colombo. I was more than thankful to be able to stop and transfer to the *Empress of Russia* 18 Chinese, ex-*Buresk*, 5 officers, 4 warrant officers, and 66 men belonging to the *Emden*, most of whom were wounded; but I retained nine of the worst cases, as I did not like the transshipment. Indeed, if we had not been fortunately in smooth water I could not have shifted them. The enemy's shells appeared often to fail to burst. His steering gear was disabled very early, and loss of speed occurred in consequence. I have great pleasure in stating that the behaviour of the ship's company was excellent in every way, and with such

a large proportion of young hands and people under training it is all the more gratifying. The engines worked magnificently, and higher results than in the trials were obtained. I cannot speak too highly of the medical staff and arrangements, the ship being nothing but a hospital.

A Gibraltar wire says:—Capt. Glossop and the officers of the Commonwealth cruiser *Sydney* were entertained at a banquet by the Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce on December 14th. As the visitors were about to return to their ship the inhabitants removed the horses from their carriage and dragged the vehicle to the dockyard amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

An officer of the *Sydney* relates that when he was last at Sydney three boys from the training ship *Yingira* volunteered to serve on the *Sydney*. The captain did not want them, but took them because they were so keen. Two of them, who belonged to the officers' gun crew, were perfectly splendid. One did not turn a hair, and the other carried projectiles to the gun without thinking of cover. "The *Emden* was nothing but a shamble from end to end," adds the officer. The *Emden* accused the *Sydney* of firing on the white flag when Von Muller assembled the *Emden's* officers, but the charge was formally denied. At one stage of the fight the *Sydney* was deceived by a peculiar smoke, and believed that the *Emden* had sunk. The crew ceased fire, and began lowering the boats. Von Muller considered himself unlucky as all the voice pipes were shot away at the beginning of the engagement.

GOLD OUTPUT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"Judging from the present outlook, I believe that the output of the Paracale mining district for the year 1915 will reach P.1,500,000," declared Frank B. Ingersoll on Thursday in response to an inquiry relative to the prospects in that gold dredging camp.

"This district," continued Judge Ingersoll, "promises to have a bigger gold production this year than ever before in its history. The Australian companies operating on the Paracale River now have four dredges at work. As one of these dredges has just recently been completed, and has a greater capacity than any of the others, the fleet should turn out considerably more bullion than last year."

"The *Gumosa* dredge has just completed a very successful year, producing 10,558.5 ounces of gold valued at P.385,385.25, and promises to do as well this year. The Malaguit Dredging Company's dredge had some pretty bad troubles for several months after starting operations, chiefly on account of defective boilers sent it from the factory. Recently these boilers have been patched into fairly good shape, and much better returns have resulted."

The bullion output of the Malaguit Company for the last three months has been 2,970 ounces, valued at P.9,000. New boilers for this dredge were shipped from San Francisco on January 9th by the steamer *Manila*, which is due in Manila about February 4th. These boilers should be installed before the first of March, and thereafter the efficiency of the dredge should be greatly increased. This Company paid a five per cent. dividend the first of the year.

"The dredge of the Maximelo Company should add to the bullion output, as should also the small mill of the Nueva Tumbaga Mining Company. News has just been received from the United States that Joaquin Casanovas, now here, has ordered for the Mamulao Dredging Company an electric driven eight-foot close-connected dredge, which may be running before the end of this year, although this is not probable. It will undoubtedly have a larger capacity than any other dredge in the islands, and should greatly increase the gold production in the Paracale district."—*Manila Cablenews*.

THE COLD IN PEKING.

The *Peking Daily News* of Wednesday, the 13th inst., says:—

In yesterday's issue we remarked that Monday was the coldest day this winter, but the remark ceased to be true when the day ended, because Tuesday dawned even colder. The thermometer dropped in the course of the night to 8 degrees Fahrenheit, and where there was an exposure to the north one degree below zero was registered, while later in the day the record was seven below zero. A fierce wind blew from the north, swirling dust and sand along the streets and driving into dwelling-houses, thus making conditions in Peking exceedingly trying for those who had the misfortune to spend any time in the open.

As the result of the arctic-like weather it is reported that many destitute people died from exposure, but the figures of such fatalities have not yet been obtained. It is certain, however, that a number were frozen to death. We know also of several foreigners who ventured out in the early morning yesterday and returned with frost-bitten ears.

The hurricane which raged during the night with great fury was responsible for not a little damage to property within the city. Windows were blown in in various houses, trees were denuded of their branches, and the Peking Club skating rink was partially wrecked.

The intense frost affected electric lights and telephones. Batteries were frozen solid, and houses and streets were without light, while bell communications refused to act.

Many stories of the cold were reported yesterday. In one office the thermometer stood at zero in spite of three stoves, and one householder was badly handicapped for some time owing to his false teeth having been frozen in the tumbler of water. A lady had the unusual experience of finding that the milk in her porridge had been frozen on the way upstairs. Many other incidents could be cited, but these are sufficient to indicate the severity of the weather and the discomfort and rigours which had to be borne yesterday. The cold snap is to some extent explained when it is known that at Kiachia two days ago 101 degrees of frost were recorded.

INTIMATIONS

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FALCON
LAGER BEER

GOOD

CHEAP

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY."

(SAMPLES FREE.)

WHY NOT TRY IT?

[15]

DIRECTORY

OF

PROTESTANT
MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

On Sale at the

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE
and Local Bookellers.

PRICES:

Cloth Cover \$1.25
Paper 0.80

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED
MASSAGE (with diploma in
Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased
to give Massage, under medical supervision.
Address:—NOMURA HOTEL,
15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.
Telephone No. 400.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [102]

WAR MAPS

AND

SMALL NATIONAL FLAGS
To Mark the Progress of
THE WAR.

For Sale at—

GRACA & CO.
Hongkong Hotel Building, Pedder Street
[103]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In
all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$5.97
and \$7.50 per 100. **SPORTING REQUISITES**
and **AIR GUNS** in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1914. [93]

YEW LEE.

AN CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS
and **COMMODORES.**

15, LAM YU STREET, WEST.
Telephone No. 1230.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

4 to 6 p.m.—Sanitary Board Election.
Entries Close for Hongkong Football Chal-
lenge Shield.

TO-MORROW

Entries Close for Races.

Saturday, 30th Jan.—

3 p.m.—A Garden Fête in the grounds of the
University.

Tuesday, 2nd Feb.—

11.20 p.m.—West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.,
Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Noon—Hongkong Land Investment Agency
Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the
Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
Ltd.

12.15 p.m.—Hongkong Land Reclamation
Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the
Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
Ltd.

Tuesday, 9th Feb.—
Noon—Hongkong Canton & Macao Steam-
ship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

11.20 a.m.—Hongkong Canton & Macao Steam-
ship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

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ship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

11.20 a.m.—Hongkong Canton & Macao Steam-
ship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road, 1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PRAE, GODOWNS, New Prae, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [38]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up.
Apply—**H. E. POLLOCK,** Prince's Building, Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [63]

TO LET.

NO. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repaired, Repainted and thoroughly Renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately.
RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road—Now under repair. Can be renovated and repainted to suit tenant's taste. Garden and Tennis Court.
For further particulars apply to—**H. M. H. NEMAZEE,** 10, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [47]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 4th January, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply—**SECRETARY,** A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury of Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the General Bank.
GODOWN, No. 8, Lee Home Street.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

NO. 8, "LYEEMOON VILLAS," Kowloon.
Apply to—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION,** Hongkong, 14th January, 1915. [127]

TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road Central, from 1st March next, now occupied by the Telephone Company.
Apply to—**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,** Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [58]

TO LET.

FILATS in Humphreys' Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.
SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.
Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,** Alexander Buildings, Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [105]

TO LET.

NO. 162, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."
Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,** Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [54]

TO LET.

NO. 18, BELLIOS TERRACE.
"ELANDONAN" No. 54, Mount Kellett Road. 5 Rooms, unfurnished, from 1st March.
No. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1, Fairview), from 1st February.
No. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, 51, PRAE (unfurnished), and also No. 26, SHELLY STREET.
No. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," PRAE, ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915.
No. 62, THE PRAE (No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS), FURNISHED.
"KIRKENDALL" FURNISHED, No. 125, PRAE, Road, PRAE.
"BEACONFIELD" Battery Path.
No. 49, THE PRAE (CAMERON VILLAS), Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL," Barker Road, PRAE.
Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,** 3rd Floor, Alexander Buildings, Hongkong, 12th January, 1915. [43]

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. H. KELLY, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. S. B. CARNE ROSS (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. C. MOL. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. Wei YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE.

Hon. Mr. E. SHELLIM.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK.

Mr. M. J. BRENN (Clerk of Councils).

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon. Mr. S. B. CARNE ROSS took the oath of allegiance and assumed his seat as a member of the Council.

FINANCIAL.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table a report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee held on December 31st, and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, also laid on the table the following papers:—

Report on the Typhoon Refuge, statement to 31st December, 1914, with diagram showing the progress of the work; diagram showing progress of the work on the Tai-tam-tuk Reservoir, up to 31st December, 1914; report on the progress of the Kowloon Railway Station, up to December 31st, 1914. All were half-yearly reports.

COMMITTEES.

HIS EXCELLENCY—It is necessary that I should appoint various Committees of the Council. To the Finance Committee I appoint all the members of the Council, except the Governor, with the Colonial Secretary as Chairman. To the Public Works Committee I appoint the Hon. Director of Public Works as Chairman, the Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. Wei YUK, Hon. Mr. Hewitt, and Hon. Mr. Shellim. To the Law Committee I appoint the Hon. Attorney-General as Chairman, the Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hon. Mr. Landale, Hon. Mr. Pollock, and Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

CEMETERY BY-LAWS.

The Colonial Secretary reported the receipt of a statement from the Sanitary Board to the effect that by-law No. 13 of the Cemetery By-laws made under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, and published at page 1555 of the Ordinances, Volume II, has been repealed, and the following By-law substituted therefor:—"13.—Each cemetery shall be laid out in sections of such size and arranged in such manner and such cemetery or any part thereof may be set apart for re-interments after exhumation and for the storage of the remains in pots or urns as may be directed by the Board." He moved that this be approved.

The Attorney-General seconded, and this was agreed to.

HIS EXCELLENCY—It might be explained that this is a by-law to give effect to an extended policy of exhuming the remains of destitute dead, and burying the bones or conserving the bones in pots, to be placed in the cemeteries, thereby rendering available the land in which the bodies were interred, for further interments. The days are somewhat far hence when the Chinese will adopt cremation, and this is really the only solution of the overcrowded state of our cemeteries.

STAMP ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1901."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "objects and reasons" state that the main object of this Bill is to give the Governor-in-Council power in exceptional circumstances to authorise the stamping after execution under the existing law. It also provides that the consent of the Attorney-General shall no longer be necessary to prosecutions under the Stamp Ordinance. The requirement of this consent dates back in the Hongkong Ordinance to the year 1866, and no similar provision is known to exist in England in connection with the Stamp Act.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

THE APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY OFFICIAL RECEIVERS.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the power of the Governor to appoint Deputy Official Receivers and as to the validity of the acts of persons appointed to be Deputy Official Receivers or to act as Deputy Official Receivers or attached to the office of the Official Receiver before the commencement of this Ordinance."

The "objects and reasons" state that the object of this Bill is to give the Governor express power to appoint Deputy Official Receivers, to remove doubts as to the validity of the acts of persons appointed Deputy Official Receivers, or to act as Deputy Official Receivers, or attached for duty to the office of the Official Receiver.

MILITARY STORES.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance, 1862 and 1914."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "objects and reasons" state that the object of this Bill is to provide a specific penalty for acts done in contravention of certain articles, and to define the term "export."

ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "objects and reasons" state that one object of this Bill is to prevent actions being brought against liquidators appointed under the Principal Ordinance in respect of claims which are not disputed. It is obviously undesirable that the estate should be saddled with the costs of such unnecessary actions, and it would be unfair to the other creditors, and against the spirit of the Principal Ordinance, if not against its express provisions, if the plaintiff in any such action were to obtain any priority thereby.

A somewhat similar provision exists in bankruptcy law, where no action can be commenced or continued except with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose. The authority proposed in the Bill is the Governor and not the Court, because the general scheme of the Principal Ordinance is a winding-up under the control of the Governor, while in bankruptcy the winding-up is under the supervision of the Court.

It should be remembered that the winding-up under the Principal Ordinance differs from the winding-up in bankruptcy in one very important point, for the winding-up of the debtor from all claims provable in the bankruptcy, while the winding-up under the Principal Ordinance will not result in any such discharge. Accordingly, refusal under the proposed Ordinance to allow an action to be brought would not determine the remedies of the creditor against the alien enemy.

Another object of the Bill is to provide expressly that actions against liquidators shall bind the alien enemies whose affairs are being wound up.

The Bill also gives the Court power to stay actions against liquidators or against alien enemies where the interests of justice seem to require that such should be done on account of the impossibility of obtaining proper instructions owing to the existence of a state of war.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Council stands adjourned till this day week.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The report of the Committee of the St. Joseph's College Association, states:—

The membership now totals one hundred and sixty, ten of whom are honorary members. From the statement of accounts it will be seen that there is a net credit balance of \$223.36, being \$11.69 less than the amount brought forward on the January 1st, 1914. The following gentlemen were re-elected at the first ordinary meeting held on the April 23rd, 1914:—Mr. H. Dixon (President), Mr. F. E. Carvalho (Vice-President), Mr. J. P. Braga (Hon. Secretary), Mr. J. M. Rocha (Hon. Treasurer), Messrs. M. Fernandez, E. J. Noronha, J. M. Noronha, J. D. Osmond, Dr. R. M. Noronha, Messrs. J. Grace Osorio and J. C. V. Ribeiro. Pursuant to Rule 5 (ii) of the Association, the Committee now retire. The Committee deeply regret the death of the Rev. Bro. Peter who succeeded Rev. Bro. Adrian as Director of the College and Patron of the Association. The new Director, Rev. Bro. Aimar, has kindly consented to become a Patron of the Association. During the last quarter of the year under review a series of ten lectures on commercial subjects were delivered at the College Hall by various friends and members of the Association, to whom the Committee beg to tender their thanks. The Association took over the administration of the Baden-Powell Troop of Boy Scouts on October 1st. His Excellency Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., swore in the members of the Senior Troop at a Parade held in the College Square on September 23rd. Two scholarships of \$18 each, known as Bro. Peter's Memorial Scholarships, and four of \$9 each, known as the Old Boys' Scholarships, were presented for competition by the pupils of the College. Eight handsome volumes of the well-known series of "Empire Builders" were offered by us for the best essays on "The British Empire." The papers were kindly examined by Mr. G. F. de Martin, Supervisor of English Schools, and the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by the Rev. Bro. Director on Empire Day. After the presentation the students saluted the Flag and proceeded to the Cathedral for the Empire Day Service. A report of the proceedings and two photos were sent to the Earl of Meath who replied by sending his sincere thanks for the able manner in which the spirit and objects of the Empire Movement were carried out.

A REMARKABLE BOOK.

CHINA THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD.

In these days of philosophic doubt it is refreshing to meet a man like Mr. Tse Tsan Tai, who not only accepts the story of the Creation and the Flood without qualification or reservation of any kind, but boldly undertakes the self-imposed task of proving that the Garden of Eden was situated in Chinese Turkestan, and not in Armenia or Mesopotamia as most authorities on the subject have hitherto declared.

It was on Sunday, October 25th, 1914, that the light suddenly dawned upon Mr. Tse Tsan Tai, who tells us that he was overjoyed by his discovery that he immediately set to work to spread the glad tidings to his fellow-men through the medium of a book, which has recently been issued from the press of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh. The draft of the work was finished by 8 a.m. on Wednesday, October 28th, 1914, to the accompaniment of thunder and lightning. The revision and rewriting of the book "was completed after seven days and seven nights of ceaseless labour," at the end of which the author rested for three days.

The author's conclusions are the result of a life's study and silent investigation.

In support of them he quotes passages from Genesis that God planted a garden "eastward in Eden," and a river went out of Eden to water the garden, and from thence it was parted and "became into four heads."

"This spot," "eastward in Eden," must, therefore, be in Eastern Asia," says Mr. Tse Tsan Tai, "and this is one of my principal reasons for locating the 'Garden of Eden' in Chinese Turkestan." But this is not all. Gold and precious stones are also mentioned in Genesis 11, 11-12, and "it is noteworthy that Chaldea and Mesopotamia produced no precious stones or minerals of any kind." In case this should not be enough, "more proof" still is discovered in the fact that the river Tarim, with its four tributaries or "heads," flows eastward through the crescent-shaped oasis of Chinese Turkestan, and empties itself into the Lob-nor (lake), and the country traversed by this river and its four tributaries is well-known to be full of gold and precious stones.

The fact that ancient ruins exist in the province of Shensi and that China is the land of bricks, high towers (pagodas) and strange dialects is adduced in support of the claim that after the Flood the sons of Noah, "who lived near Eden at the time of the Deluge," must have gone further East in the direction of the Mongolian plateau and finally settled in the plain of Shinar (China), where they started making bricks for the Tower of Babel.

The main chronological facts in Chinese records of the Creation and the Flood agree in the main, the author assures us, with those in the Bible.

China's civilization, he affirms, has existed from time immemorial, and before that of the Nile Valley. The religion of the Ancient Chinese was a pure and unadulterated Theism, similar in every respect to that of the Jews, "whose ancestors migrated into Chaldea from China, about 2,000 years before Christ."

These statements possess, at least, the merit of originality. Mr. Tse Tsan Tai himself recognises that their acceptance would necessitate the overthrowing of the Bible and of ancient history, the rewriting of "The Origin of Species," and "The Descent of Man," and the re-casting of the theories of geologists, ethnologists, and scientists generally, but, so firm is his conviction, that even this does not appal him.

Having "proved beyond doubt" that which he essayed to prove, the author hopes that the whole human race soon will learn to believe in the Bible, and that henceforth men will love each other as brothers. The terrible fratricidal war which is now convulsing and devastating Europe is not due to trade rivalry, mutual fear of aggression, or the ambition of Kings and Emperors to become supreme in this world—as some of us fondly imagined—but it is the punishment of Heaven for the crimes of Europe in fostering Militarism and waging wars of conquest against savage instead of educating and civilising them. To those who agree with his findings, therefore, the author appeals for co-operation in furthering the cause of universal peace and his brotherhood of man.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

Speaking at a meeting of the British Engineers' Association at Manchester last month, Lord French gave a short account of the position and trade outlook in China. He said there were contracts out now for between three and four thousand miles of railway, and there was a big field in the coal and iron mining industries, all requiring machinery. How were the British engineers going to participate in that demand? He understood that the Association had considered the question of finance, and that before the war they were proposing the formation of a trust, which would possibly supply the funds for creating an organisation to further trade in China.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NOW PROCEEDING STOCKTAKING SALE

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

WE HAVE MADE LARGER REDUCTIONS THAN IS OUR USUAL CUSTOM FOR THIS SALE TO ENSURE A SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

LADIES' DEPT.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

GENUINE BARGAINS IN GENTLEMEN'S

HATS COSTUMES IN SKIRTS, COATS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

OVERCOATS. SHIRTS UNDERWEAR. WAISTCOATS BOOTS AND SHOES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS

DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.

The Remington "JUNIOR" is a typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogue, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. (INCORPORATED), NEW YORK

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [50]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY

CO., LTD.

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer

and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [49]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
SANITARY BOARD.

GENTLEMEN,

I am asking for a renewal of the support you first honoured me with as far back as January, 1909, I beg to bring before you the following more important points.

Firstly, that as a Medical Practitioner I am brought into direct touch with the needs of the Colony, with the water supply deficiencies, purity or otherwise, and with the effects of the conservancy system in its bearing upon epidemic sore throats, diphtheria and other infectious diseases, all of which evidence I would remind you is brought to my notice first hand. The constant guarding against evil effects and the improvement of existing conditions are matters of supreme importance in a city growing as Hongkong is to-day, and even more so in the light of what development and growth are likely to produce in the future; a future which, by the linking up of railways and trade routes, the extension of docks and wharves and the improved educational facilities which the University has given, will transform the present comparatively small but important Colony into the premier city of the vastest and most populous country in the East.

Secondly, and again as a Medical man, that I have no interest in party politics, and have thereby the more time to devote to such of your interests as concern from a Hygienic point of view, the welfare of the citizens as a whole. Having nothing to fear from a straightforward expression of opinion based on Medical grounds, I am enabled to serve you in the same way that I have endeavoured to do in the past and with the added confidence which six years' service in the general routine of the Board and the serving on special committees has given me.

Thirdly, that as I pointed out in my first Election address, I hold qualifications in Public Health of the University of Edinburgh, and later studied in London under Professor SIMPSON, who was so closely associated with the early schemes of Sanitation in this particular Colony. This experience has stood me in good stead in my endeavours to advance and support measures which will eventually help to transform this place into an up to date and model city—an example to our rapidly awakening neighbour, and a Health Resort for those of us who are destined to spend our working days in the East—Yours, etc.

GERALD M. FITZWILLIAMS.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915. [194]

WANTED.

WIRELESS OPERATOR for sea voyage.
Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1915. [190]

G. R.
NOTICE.

I, Commander R. H. ANSTRUTHER, C.M.G., of H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, hereby give Notice that in consequence of Orders received from THEIR LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "TANNENFELS," of Bremen, German, official number—, of gross tonnage 341 tons, register tonnage 341 tons, heretofore owned by DEUTSCHE DAMPF-SCHIFFFAHRTS G.E.S. HANSA, for permission to change her name to "BASILIAN," and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by THEIR LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong, this 22nd day of January, 1915. [197]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOUGH, IMMINGHAM, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship.

"GLENGYLE,"

Captain R. Webster, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optical Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 P.M. TO-day.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be entertained after the Goods have left the Godown. Goods remaining undelivered after this date will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915. [198]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"FOOKSANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon the 22nd inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915. [11]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS are reminded that Entries for the next RACE MEETING Close to the Undersigned TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 23rd instant. Those entering Ponies are requested to send their Entries to the Office of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, No. 3, Charter Road, Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, before 2 P.M.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1915. [195]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

ENTRIES for the above Competition will Close TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 22nd instant. A Meeting will be held at evening at 6.30 in the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. (top floor), to make all necessary arrangements. Each team entered is invited to send a representative.

J. C. TAYLOR,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [170]

TO THE ELECTORS FOR THE
SANITARY BOARD.

GENTLEMEN,

THE period of three years for which I was elected to represent you on the Sanitary Board has expired, and as I have been requested to stand again for the post, I venture to solicit your vote at the forthcoming election which will be held at the SUPREME COURT on FRIDAY, 22nd instant, from 4 to 6 P.M.

As I have resided and practised in the Colony for 23 years and for more than half that time held the Office of Crown Solicitor, my professional duties have brought me into contact with every section of the community in all parts of the Colony, and I have had considerable experience in framing and enforcing the laws and regulations dealing with matters connected with the Public Health, and opportunities of observing the effect of such regulations on the welfare of the community.

All my interests are bound up in the prosperity of the Colony as a whole, and I have always endeavoured to support to the best of my ability all such measures as appeared to be conducive to the Public Health without inflicting unnecessary expense or hardship on any section of the community.

The present is not the time for advocating expensive structural improvements or radical alterations of any kind, but, if elected, I shall do my utmost to promote the Public Health by the efficient administration of the existing laws.

Your Obedient Servant,

F. B. L. BOWLEY.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [166]

SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

To the Electors—

I had the honour of being elected by you to serve on the Sanitary Board last year, and during the few months for which I served I did my utmost to further the interests of the Community. I have been asked to offer myself for election on this occasion and now do so. Primarily, I may say, I am asked to stand as representing the interests of Kowloon and the Mainland, but I trust that I have shown during my former short tenure that my energies will be devoted to all parts of the Colony.

Should you honour me by electing me on this occasion, you may rest assured that I shall work in your interests without fear and without favour.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

PHILIP W. GOLDBRING.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [190]

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE in accordance with Section 7 of the Tramway Ordinance of 1902 of my intention to apply to the Governor-in-Council for power to construct an additional track curve, 45 feet in length, joining the present tramway track in Russell Street, Bowrington, and opposite this Company's premises, Lots 718 & 719.

J. J. STODART KENNEDY,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [178]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD DES VREUX has this Day been appointed Secretary of the Hongkong Club.

J. W. C. BONNAR,

Chairman.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [177]

NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the

above Company in Hongkong and are

now prepared to grant policies of Insurance at

the most favourable rates.

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO.,

3, DUNDAS STREET.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1915. [179]

NOTICE.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND

Now merged in

THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

We HAVE This Day taken over the

Agency of the above Company, formerly

held by Messrs. REUTER, BROCKHUIS & Co.,

and all communications in regard to the Agency

should now be addressed to the Agency

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,

14, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1915. [148]

NOTICE.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD. OF PARIS.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the

above Company formerly held by

Messrs. STREUMER & Co., and are prepared to

ACCEPT RISKS from this date.

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.

Princes' Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [191]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPEE, Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,

General Agents for the

WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [160]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.,

A. SHELTON HOOPEE, Secretary to the

THE GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [159]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPEE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [158]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LTD., on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MOWBRAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1915. [173]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Manukau, on TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on the 26th January to the 9th February, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [186]

ENGINEERING BILLET WANTED.

BRITISHER, aged 40; Chief Engineer's Certificate; M.I.Mech.E.; A.M.I.N.A.; with 18 years' sea and shore experience in the East, seeks position of responsibility and trust, preferably in SHIP AND ENGINE BUILDING YARD on the CHINA COAST. Accustomed to ESTIMATING in all Departments—any size of craft. In present employ 10 years; last 8 years as MANAGER OF WORKS OWNING SHIPYARD, doing all Classes of Repairs; also Launch and Tug Building.

Agreement completed, must give at least one month's Notice.

For full particulars of experience, testimonials, etc., please address—

"AMBITIOUS"

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [181]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[60]

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1914. [92]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

Per Case of 1 doz. Per Bot.

A. SUPERIOR PALE ... \$30.40 \$2.65

B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC ... 2.33.70 2.90

WATSON'S COGNAC ... XXX 3.48.00 3.00

WATSON'S COGNAC Half bottles 37.00 1.60

C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC Gold Capsule ... 40.30 3.45

D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC ... 44.80 4.07

BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR ... 52.40 4.55

E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY ... 53.50 4.55

MARIE BRIZARD and ROGEE'S FINE PALE COGNAC ... 31.50 2.55

S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC 72.70 6.05

V. O. L., 60 Years Old ... 119.30 9.95

UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old ... 157.50 13.15

* These Brandy bottles by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[18]

BIRTH.

JAMIESON.—On the 11th instant at the British Legation, Peking, to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. JAMIESON, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUEUX ROAD. C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 22ND, 1915.

THE SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

PERHAPS it would be hardly correct to say that the interest felt by the community of Hongkong in the municipal government of the Colony is being put to the test by the election which takes place at the Supreme Court this afternoon; for in point of fact, the election resolves itself into a choice of men rather than of policies. The functions of the Sanitary Board are now of so restricted a character that little room is left for any difference of opinion as to what policy the representatives of the community on the Board should support. Mr. BOWLEY puts the position very concisely in his address when he says that he has always endeavoured to the best of his ability to support all such measures as appeared to be conducive to the Public Health without inflicting unnecessary expense or hardship on any section of the community. At the present time that represents, in few words, what should be the policy of all the unofficial members of the Board. The election which takes place to-day is caused by the expiry of the period of three years for which Mr. BOWLEY and Dr. FITZWILLIAMS were elected to represent the community on the Board. Both are eligible for re-election and willing to serve for another period, but as a third candidate has been put forward in the person of Mr. GOLDRING an election by ballot becomes necessary. It is, as we have said, a choice of men rather than of policies. In Mr. BOWLEY and Dr. FITZWILLIAMS the community has had on the Board during the past three years two representatives who have shown a very practical interest in the work of the Board, and it is but due to them to say that they have both proved very useful members. We are sure we shall be fulfilling a very general

desire when we express to them the thanks of the community for the time and services they have so ungrudgingly devoted to the public welfare. But the public have to-day an opportunity of expressing its thanks at the ballot box, and it may at least be hoped that the number of votes recorded will show that the services rendered by our public men are widely appreciated. In saying this we are not depreciating the candidature of Mr. GOLDRING, who served on the Board for the greater part of last year during the absence of Mr. BOWLEY on a holiday at Home, and is deserving, like the others, of his due measure of gratitude for public service rendered. All three candidates are well-known men in the community, and there is no need for us to dwell at any greater length upon their respective qualifications and merits. They speak for themselves in the Election Addresses which will be found in another column on this page. When we have three such men willing to stand for election to the Sanitary Board it proves, at least, that interest in civic affairs is not lacking to the extent that many people would have us believe is the case.

Entries for the Hongkong Jockey Club race meeting close to-morrow.

Two Japanese papers will make their appearance in Tsingtau shortly.

It is stated that several men in Malaya who are below the standard height for the army have asked if the Government will send them home to enlist in one of the "bantam" battalions now being formed.

In connection with the cricket match on Saturday between the Reserves and the Scouts, we are asked to mention that the players, who will tiffin at the pavilion, will be at home to their friends during the afternoon.

Notice is given in our advertisement columns by the Commodore, that application has been made to the Board of Trade for permission to change the name of the steamer *Tannenfels*, one of the prizes of war, to that of *Basilan*.

The Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club has been able to hand over to the Belgian Consul a sum of \$1,000 in aid of the Belgian Refugee Fund, as a result of the production of the fairy play "Snow-White and the Frog Prince."

The Chinese Government is considering the advisability of sending a warship to attend the Panama Exposition. If a warship is sent, says the *Peking Daily News*, it will be commanded by Admiral Sa Chen-ping. Admiral Sa was the commander of the Peiyang Squadron in 1903, Admiral of the Fleet in 1908, and was in command of the Imperial naval forces during the revolution. He accompanied Prince Tsai Hsun on the naval mission to Europe. He is now an officer in the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

China's Ministry of Finance has received a report containing valuable information from its deputies who were sent to Kwangtung to find out the amount of wine and tobacco taxes. The deputies, including a Japanese adviser, state that they have consulted the Chief of the Financial Department of the province and discovered that the wine tax can amount to \$1,500,000, and the tobacco tax can amount to \$600,000, and that there will be \$400,000 miscellaneous taxes which the Kwangtung Government can realize every year if the taxation machinery is under State control.—*Peking Daily News*.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

ELECTION CONTEST TO-DAY.

The voting for the election of two members to the Sanitary Board takes place at the Supreme Court to-day from 4 to 6 p.m. The three candidates are Mr. F. B. L. BOWLEY, Dr. G. H. FITZWILLIAMS and Mr. P. W. GOLDRING.

The persons entitled to vote are all those included in the special and common jury lists, i.e., all the Jurymen in the Colony, also the following residents who are exempt from jury service:—Unofficial members of Council, barristers and solicitors, doctors, dentists and chemists, clergy, Roman Catholic priests and ministers, schoolmasters, professors and lecturers of the University, newspaper editors and reporters, pilots, and former jurors over the age of 60.

LOCAL SPORT.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The final of the competition arranged by the members of the Dockyard Rifle Club for Mrs. Anstruther's New Year Cup will take place on Tai Hang Range on Saturday, the 23rd inst., commencing at 2 p.m. It is expected there will be over 30 competitors.

KOWLOON RAILWAY STATION, SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

The following report on the progress made during the half year ending December 31st on the Kowloon terminus of the Kowloon-Canton Railway was presented to the Legislative Council yesterday:—

The contract for building the superstructure has now run for 10 months of the period of two years. Of the approximate amount of Kang On's contract, namely \$173,847, there has been paid up to the end of the year \$39,411.70, but this does not give a fair comparison of the progress of the work.

Brickwork generally is up to within a few feet of the first floor level. Granite work is somewhat lower as the brickwork has to precede it. The colonnade to the Star Ferry is up to roof level. No flooring has yet been laid, but the preparation of wood blocks, joists, floor boards, materials for concrete and re-inforcement is well forward. All door

THE WAR.

THE GERMAN AIR RAID ON "FORTIFIED PLACES."

SUPERIORITY OF ALLIES' ARTILLERY.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MYSTERIOUS AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

INSIGNIFICANT DAMAGE DONE.

LONDON, January 20th.
12.50 p.m.

The raid of German aircraft on England caused only very slight damage.

At Yarmouth the damage is estimated to be no greater than £50 worth, while the total death-roll is two women and two men.

It appears that six aircraft reached the coast, and then separated northward and southward.

The Yarmouth authorities say positively that their visitors were aeroplanes.

The condition of the raided towns is already normal.

Cromer escaped cleverly owing to the officials promptly extinguishing all the lights. The aircraft therefore did not see the town, and dropped no bombs.

AEROPLANES OR ZEPPELINS, OR BOTH?

A soldier has died of wounds at Yarmouth.

It was an intensely dark night, and this wrapped the raid in profound mystery. Opinion is divided as to whether the raiders were aeroplanes or airships. The latest idea is that it was an aeroplane dash, combined with Zeppelin movements.

The most significant fact is that there was such comparatively small damage.

About a dozen people were injured.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

"FORTIFIED PLACES" ATTACKED.

LONDON, January 20th.
11.25 p.m.

A telegram from Amsterdam states that a German Admiralty report says that Naval airships attacked fortified places on the English East Coast, and successfully dropped bombs. They were shot at, but returned safely.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS "MOWED DOWN."

LONDON, January 20th.
9.40 p.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* says: Our troops in Bukovina are advancing successfully. They occupied villages seven miles northward of Dornavatra, and made prisoners.

The Germans in the Rawa region twice resumed a partial offensive, but they were forced back. The enemy attacked a bridgehead at Vitkovitz in the night-time, using searchlights, star shells, and burning straw, but Russian artillery, at a range of 300 paces, mowed them down.

German artillery fiercely bombarded our positions southward of Radloff, and fired two villages behind our lines. They then delivered a massed attack, reaching our barbed wire entanglements, where they were defeated by a withering fire.

PURSUIT OF TURKISH REARGUARD.

LONDON, January 21st.
4.35 a.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* says that the Army in the Caucasus were engaged in a series of combats in the region of Asalik, Lavzor, and Kyagani on the 19th inst., with Turkish rearguards, the remnants of which are retreating precipitately. We captured many prisoners and a Turkish camp.

We occupied Ardnauch on the 18th inst.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LIVELY ARTILLERY DUELS.

LONDON, January 20th.
6 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* states that there have been lively artillery duels at Nieuport, the enemy vainly trying to destroy our bridge at the mouth of the Yser. We succeeded in demolishing part of the enemy's subsidiary defences, and also, near St. George's, a farm which he had strongly fortified.

There were also artillery actions at Ypres and Lens, and a violent bombardment at Blangy.

Our artillery at Chalons, Perthes, and Massiges proved most effective against the enemy's works.

The enemy violently attacked Bois-de-Grurie and we retired one trench under the shock, but we recaptured, by two vigorous counter-attacks, the greater part, and afterward the whole, of the positions. The Germans mined the north-east salient of our trenches at St. Hubert, but we dashed into the cavity which was made, thus preventing the enemy getting there.

We have established ourselves another hundred metres ahead of the trenches captured from the Germans north-west of Pont-a-Mousson. The enemy made unsuccessful counter-attacks.

There have been artillery engagements at Thann, in our favour.

LONDON, January 21st.
12.45 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* says:—The enemy in the morning gained a footing in a trench north of Notre Dame de Lorette, but were expelled by a counter-attack, losing 100 prisoners.

In an attack south of the Thiépval, region of Albert, on the night of the 19th inst. the enemy reached our entanglements.

Three successive attacks at La Boisselle were repulsed.

An attack at Fontaine aux Chaumes in Argonne was repulsed after a hand-to-hand fight.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TWELVE TURKISH SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, January 21st.
4.35 a.m.

A Russian destroyer sank twelve Turkish merchantmen near Arkhava.

GENERAL.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

TRADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The employment returns for December, 1914, show that interruption of trade caused by the war is being rapidly overcome. Trades affected by war contracts continued very busy and worked considerable overtime. Cotton showed great improvement, and an upward movement was also shown by other textile trades, as well as the coal and iron industries. Trade Unions, with a net membership of over 900,000, show the percentage of unemployed as 2.5 as compared with 2.9 at the end of November and 2.6 at the end of December, 1913. The percentage of unemployment among trades where insurance is compulsory was 3.3 compared with 3.7 at the end of November, and 4.6 at the end of December, 1913. Trade had, therefore, after a temporary decline owing to the war, reached the level of 1913 in almost all cases, and in certain industries was much above normal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EXPORT OF OIL PROHIBITED.

IMPORTANT ACTION BY BOARD OF TRADE.

LONDON, January 20th.

The Board of Trade has prohibited the export to places outside the Empire of all oils, except linseed oil. The Board has also prohibited the export of oil-bearing nuts, seeds, lard, and refined tallow.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PROPOSED TAX ON OIL.

PEKING, January 21st.

Cheong Tsung Tong, an official under the Administrative Council, has again suggested that a tax be placed on oil, and the subject is under discussion by a Committee.

OFFICIALS AND POLITICS.

PEKING, January 21st.

A proposal is under consideration by the Government that officials should be debarred from joining political societies.

VILLAGE BANKS.

PEKING, January 21st.

The Ministry of Finance proposes to establish banks (savings banks) in villages.

"THIEVES!"

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY IN HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

The Police are investigating an armed robbery, alleged to have taken place on Wednesday night on the second floor of 225 Hollywood Road. The occupier, a married woman, states that about 7 p.m. there was a knock on her door and someone said: "Please open the door for me to pick up a pair of ear rings, which I have dropped from the floor above." The woman opened the door and just at that moment someone shouted "Thieves!" The woman picked up her child, with the idea of leaving, but when she approached the door a man stopped her and drove her, along with her mother-in-law and the small child, into the kitchen. She cannot say how many men were in the room, for it was dark, but the mother-in-law declares that she saw three men, one of whom carried a revolver and another a knife. The man who shot if they made the slightest noise. The two other robbers looted the drawers and boxes, and escaped with jewellery and money to the total amount of \$285. These are the facts which the police have to work upon.

ADMIRALTY BRIQUETTES, LEAD TO A STRUGGLE WITH POLICE.

A Chinese coolie was charged at the Magistracy yesterday with being in unlawful possession of nine bags of coal, including Admiralty briquettes. Mr. Agassiz defended. The evidence showed that the prisoner was dredging for the coal about 200 yards from a coal-wharf at Monkok, and that he was really employed by another man to do this, and the latter had no permit to do so. The man was discharged, but upon leaving the Court he was arrested in connection with another charge. He struggled desperately with two lunkos, and was just about to slip away when a European constable arrived on the scene and applied certain wrist-decorations which resulted in prisoner walking quietly to the police station.

GAMBLING AND IMAGINATION.

A woman named Leung Siu Tsing, of 109, Hollywood Road, recently told the Hongkong police that, on the 16th inst. she went with another woman to a house in Caine Road, with the object of interviewing a man who had intimated, through an agency, that he would hire her as his concubine. They reached the house, and after waiting an hour she was given a cup of tea. She declared she remembered no more for three days, when she awoke in her own house. Then it was she missed a pair of gold bangles valued at \$80. The woman undertook to make a complaint at the Central Station, and on receipt of the information the police commenced making inquiries. They ascertained that the two women concerned, and others, had been gambling heavily, and Leung had contracted a debt of \$285. She took the police to a house in Caine Road, where she alleged she had been dragged, but was unable to identify any of the household, all of whom denied ever having seen the woman. The police are of the opinion that the woman's imagination and gambling losses are the causes of her drugging story.

COOLIES \$10,000 LOTTERY TICKETS.

At the Magistracy yesterday, a coolie was charged with being in unlawful possession of lottery tickets valued at \$10,994.90. The coolie was found carrying the valuable possessions in two boxes hoisted on his bamboo pole, they being covered with bundles of joss sticks. All the Court were given the tickets by "a man in Des Voeux Road," with the request that they should be taken to the Central Market. When the coolie was arrested this person decamped. The coolie was discharged.

CAUSES OF THE WAR.

PRO-GERMAN OPINION IN CHINA.

LECTURE BY SIR CHARLES ELIOT.

The commodious lecture-hall at the Hongkong University was crowded last evening, when the Vice-Chancellor of the University (Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B.) delivered a lecture on the causes of the outbreak of the war. The large majority of the audience was composed of University and other students, but there was also present a considerable number of leading officials and residents, among these being H.E. Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn), the Chief Justice and Lady Rees Davies, Commodore Anstruther, the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander), Hon. Mr. W. H. Chatham, C.M.G., Fleet-Surgeon Hoskyn, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. and Mrs. Pollock, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Mrs. Shellim, Mr. Ho Tung, Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, Major Wakeman (Volunteer Reserves), Messrs. J. R. Wood, C. D. Melbourne, W. L. Carter, W. L. Pattenden, L. N. Leefe, R. M. Dyer, A. David, and C. E. H. Beavis.

Sir Charles, who has heartily received, said all he proposed to do was to give a simple outline of the events, tendencies, and the ambitions which, in his opinion, brought about the war. Even that was a very large subject, and there were a great many sides of it which he would not discuss at all, such questions, for instance, as that of armaments—the building up of which by Germany in recent years, compared with other European Powers, showed her intention to prepare for an aggressive war—and that of German *Aulur*, and the desire of the Germans to force it upon the world. Discussing the political causes of the war, he said these causes fell into two classes, the immediate cause, and the ulterior cause. This was always the case with great movements like wars and revolutions. They were started by some definite, but often very small event, but the real cause, in the background, was something much larger, and was generally the temper of a considerable section of mankind. He would apply the old illustration of the spark and powder magazine. The spark was no use unless the powder magazine was there.

We had had many disputes with Russia in the last 25 years or so, in regard to the frontiers in Central Asia, and we had also had disputes with France, but there was no desire for war in those cases, and we worried through somehow. When the present war broke out there were, unfortunately, plenty of sparks and plenty of powder too. After describing the immediate cause of the outbreak of the war, the lecturer passed on to the question why the disaster could not have been averted as it had been averted before, and dealt with the special element of danger in the European situation when war broke out. He traced the history of Serbia from the time when her territories extended from the Adriatic to the Aegean Seas, together with the history of the Turks to the Balkan War, when the Balkan States rose against Turkey and very nearly made an end of her in Europe, and at the conclusion of which a Treaty was made by which Serbia almost doubled its size. That arrangement, said Sir Charles, was a bar to Austrian ambitions. It had always been understood that as Russia wanted Constantinople some day, so Austria wanted to have Salonika. They did not, however, pursue that ambition very vigorously, and it was generally understood that as long as the present aged Emperor of Austria lived they were not likely to move. But still they did not like the door to that ambition being closed. The road to Salonika no longer lay through Turkey territory, but through Serbian and Greek territory, and it was generally admitted in the Courts of Europe that Austria would endeavour to realise her ambition some time or other.

Sir Charles called attention to a speech made by an Italian ex-Premier in the Italian Parliament last December, in which he said that after the Treaty had been made in 1913 the Austrian Government and the German Government approached Italy and asked if they would join Germany in making war on Serbia. That statement had never been contradicted, and presumably it was absolutely correct. Nothing happened, however, because, it was to be presumed, when the Italians refused to join, the Germans and Austrians thought that it had better be abandoned or postponed. Things went on until the Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated in June last, when, after waiting very nearly a month, the Austrians addressed their ultimatum to Serbia. Whether the demands in the ultimatum were reasonable it was rather hard to say, as there was no precise precedent for such a case. Serbia, certainly, was never sympathetic toward assassination. Her previous ruler had been assassinated, and the present ruler had his apprehensions. The Russian Government had been accused of many things, but nobody ever suspected it of approving of assassination of Princes. On the contrary, of all the Governments in the world, it was most active in suppressing this sort of thing. Had Austria taken Europe into her confidence and asked reparation for the murder she would have got ample satisfaction. The Austrian Note was presented in an unnecessarily provocative and irritating form and manner, irritating not alone to Serbia but to Russia and certain other European States.

Sir Charles Eliot went on to deal with the question of why Great Britain joined in the war. We stated that we did so to defend the neutrality of Belgium, which was guaranteed in 1839 by Austria, England, France, Prussia, and Russia. It was only when an assurance by Germany

that there would be no invasion of Belgium was not forthcoming that we declared war. Belgium was attacked, and we waited until we could say that not only had Germany committed an unjust war, but flagrantly violated the laws of nations. He asked his hearers to observe the manner and spirit shown by Germany in this regard. It was something almost unknown in the last decade of European history, and something we had thought that Europe had outgrown. The German Chancellor clearly stated, he added, that the word of the German Government must be broken when the exigencies of the circumstance required it. The Allies, when making terms of peace with Germany after the war, would require some stronger assurance than a mere promise. They must see that Germany was so weakened as to be physically unable to break her promise. The real cause of the war was the German desire to dominate Europe and to enforce her domination, not merely by arms, but by provoking war. Europe, and especially Great Britain, had always resisted the predominance of any one Power. Resistance was offered to Napoleon because he seemed to wish to make France the ruler over the whole of Europe, and resistance was offered to Germany for the same reason now. The German Emperor had stated in a public speech that nothing should be decided in this world without the intervention of Germany and the German Emperor. That seemed to all other nations a monstrous pretension, because there were a great many things in this world that did not concern Germany. Germany in recent years seemed to have arrogated to herself the right to dispose of the destinies of Serbia, and to insist upon fighting when other nations were against the continuation of war. Attention was next directed to the despatch of the French Ambassador to Germany in November, 1913, concerning a conversation between the German Emperor, his Chief of Staff, and the King of the Belgians, in which the Ambassador stated that the German Emperor was becoming warlike and irritable, and the lecturer then dealt with familiar events following the sending of the Austrian Ultimatum. He emphasised that while Russia and Austria were seeing their way to muddle through without war, Germany intervened by her twelve hours' ultimatums to Russia and France, and the withdrawal of her Ambassadors, while the Ambassadors of Russia and Austria in the respective countries did not leave until some time later. If further proof were needed of Germany's aggression, they had only to look at the neutrality of Italy.

Sir Charles continued:—There is one thing more I should like to say, particularly to the Chinese students, who are a large section of my audience. I have been travelling about China a good deal lately. I was in the north of China when war broke out, and at Christmas-time I was at Hankow. I cannot doubt that the feeling of the majority of Chinese is favourable to Germany. It is not anti-British, nor anti-French, I think, but it is anti-Japanese. The sentiment of China is for Germany because it is against Japan. Now, I do not propose to discuss the relations of China and Japan. Every country has got its own dangers and dislikes, but if you think the Japanese are a dangerous people for you, and the Germans are not dangerous, remember the instructions which the German Emperor gave to the troops which he sent to Peking in 1900. He said to them: "No quarter is to be given. No prisoners are to be taken." No other European monarch, no other European Government, I think, used such language on that occasion, or has used such language for a very long time. Remember, also, the manner in which Tsingtau was originally occupied by the Germans. In November, 1897, two German subjects—Roman Catholic missionaries—were killed by robbers in Shantung. Germany at once despatched a man-of-war to Tsingtau, drove out the Chinese garrison, occupied the place with German troops pending negotiations, and demanded a lease of the territory for 99 years, and mining and railway concessions in Shantung. That was quite parallel with what happened on the occasion of the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. In both cases a crime had been committed which deserved conspicuous punishment, but the punishment demanded was wholly out of proportion with the crime. But, more than that, it had got no connection with the crime. Germany wanted certain rights in China. She wanted Austria to have certain powers in Serbia, and because crimes against Austria and Germany were committed they were utilised to enforce these demands. Remember, too, that if Germany is victorious in this war she will certainly say that most recent events have shown that Tsingtau is not safe, and in order to make it safe she must have a much larger area of territory, and very much larger garrisons. Then remember Germany's repudiation of Treaties and Agreements, and consider her treatment of Belgium, and ask yourselves whether a State like China, which in a military sense is not strong, will be comfortable if there is a large German force in Chinese territory. There is only one thing more that I should like to say. It was not my intention to make this lecture a glorification of Great Britain, but there is one fact—or series of facts—to which I cannot help referring. In this war British and Asiatic troops have been fighting side by side as brother soldiers—the soldiers of Japan, and the natives of India, who although distinct from us, are part of our Empire. That they do so by choice, and not by compulsion, there can be no doubt. If there was the smallest doubt as to their loyalty and desire to serve we should not have entrusted them with the defence of our trenches in critical parts of the front.

I hope for the future that the spirit of comradeship between Europeans and Asiatics that is being developed in this war will make itself felt in the relations between Chinese and Englishmen, and that we shall find it increasingly easy to associate on terms of friendship and mutual respect. (Loud applause.) At the close, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer on the proposal of the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies).

FRENCH HATRED.

TRANSFORMS JEAN, MON FRERE D'ARMES.

Before the war, he whom I shall henceafter name Jean was just a timid little Frenchman whose mannerisms always reminded me of a mouse; delicate, frightened, always apologetic for things which really needed no apology, and who would escape furtively at the least sign of rowdiness. To-day he is compressed, liddite; in a few days he leaves Hongkong for his beloved France—he was born in Alsace—he will there join the Army with the fixed intention to kill or be killed. He once had many German friends; now he exclaims excitedly, but very sincerely, in fascinating explosive English: "I meet my friend in France, so (he gesticulates), I must kill him, so" (he lunges forward, his eyes gleam, and I realise that my timidly purring little Jean has undergone a complete and astonishing metamorphosis; and deep hatred of the Teuton and all that belongs to him is the cause.

Quite by accident I learned his story. An Indian hand discoursing plaintive French airs drew me into the deep shadow of trees. Jean had been there an hour before, and after hailing me with much fervour, he plunged right in on the topic which was uppermost in his mind. "Ah, no Zherman music now, no!" "You are right, Jean, and I am sorry, for whatever has happened or is happening, German music was good; it always made me long to be immaculate."

Jean literally flew at me, and his eyes and arms became eloquent. "Bah, you English are all just so. You love Zherman music! Why? All the time you say Zherman music good, very good. French music no good? Eh? Why? You never listen. You ask for Zherman music—Zherman!" His voice shrieked. "I suggested a strolch, because the fervency of Jean's remarks had attracted embarrassing attention. He was in no mood to be contradicted, his timidity had left him, and I was feeling very awkward. We had walked for about a hundred yards when Jean, who, following a spell of vitriolic muttering, had apparently become quite calm, burst out with a remark which left me speechless.

"Soon I go to my France, you know! Two, three or four days' time I go. I am to fight. I want to kill a Zherman, and then—*ma chere mere*." He was alive and seething again, those black eyes of his seemed to exude electricity, and his arms winged the air. I urged him to be serious. He did become serious, but the suppressed hatred as he told me briefly, and with natural *conviction du style*, of his own little home in Alsace, and the deep feeling which compelled him to go home, made him long to kill "a Zherman devil," was always apparent. Jean's home is in Alsace, at least it was before he came East a few years ago—though he despairs of its existence now—and he can paint a charming picture of domestic felicity and beautiful environment. He left a mother, sisters and brothers in that Alsatian home, and right up to the commencement of war not a week passed without the exchange of loving words and wishes. Since hostilities commenced Jean had not received a line from home until two evenings ago; and this was a brief, commonplace message from his mother from "somewhere in Alsace," written in German and posted in Switzerland! This decided Jean on a point which he has been debating for many weeks. The brief lines written in German veil a tragedy. Jean realises this. Previously Madame had always written her son in the mother tongue, and she wrote as lengthily and lovingly as only a mother can to a son who is 10,000 miles away from her influence. This one was brief and almost official in tone—and it was in German! Jean did not tell me what he really thought, but being aware that he has sisters and brothers the subject was too painfully uncertain to pursue.

"Did your brothers join the Army, Jean?" "Every Frenchman must join, every good Frenchman would join, I must join, I must see my mother—and I have money now. Perhaps she is alone; many Frenchmen have been killed, many Frenchwomen have been nursing, but my mother is too old for anything like that—and she would in Zherman? Oh, you do not know how I feel, I want to kill, and kill. I knew many good Zhermans in Alsace. I met good ones in Zhermany; I meet them in France now, I kill! You English have hearts too soft, you have pity for some Zhermans; no never, never!"

This was once a dainty little Frenchman. In two days' time he leaves Hongkong. What tragedy awaits him at his Alsatian home he does not know, but when he reaches there—if he ever does—he will be in a French uniform, and an aged Madame will have one son at least to be near her in this awesome twilight of her life. But Jean's hatred must be satisfied.

C.R.

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Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [1]

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Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [189]

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upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and
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lence, headache, dyspepsia and other dis-
orders of the digestive system are speedily
dispelled byBEECHAM'S
PILLS.There is yet another point that you
should mark on the tablet of your memory.
Beecham's Pills, in addition to their ge-
neral effects on the system, are a special
remedy for the ailments of women. In-
deed, many of whom endure needless
pain and ill-health through ignorance of
this important fact.Sold everywhere in boxes,
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Hongkong, 19th April, 1914. [94]



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ENGLAND IN TIME OF WAR.

III.—THE OLD UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE IN KHAKI.

[FROM THE "TIMES."]

On no place in England, probably, has
the war wrought such changes as upon
Oxford and Cambridge. Neither Univer-
sity had been "militarist" in tone,
though each had its Officers' Training
Corps, Cambridge taking here perhaps a
little more seriously than Oxford. Yet,
no sooner had war broken out than each
headquarters was rife with applicants for
commissions from past and present mem-
bers. Hundreds of commissions were
obtained before term began; and there
were not a few enlistments, although
enlistment is discouraged among men who
could serve their country better as officers.
Of those who should have come up as
freshmen many went from their public
school O.T.C. into the Army; and one
arrived at the Cambridge base hospital as
a wounded officer just about the time that
he should have reached his college as a
freshman.The result was that both universities
began term with less than half the usual
number of junior members; and that
quantity has been steadily shrinking, as
the War Office granted more and more
commissions. Cambridge had lost 230 men
during the term. Many more will be
drawn away during the vacations and
next term Pembroke, Cambridge, expects
to have some 50 men in residence out of
230, and Magdalen, Oxford, will have
perhaps 25 out of 150. Of those who are
left at least half are drilling full time
and waiting for commissions. There
remain only the units, those who, like
students from neutral countries, natives
of India, and Indian Civil Service pro-
bationers, are prevented from taking
arms, students who have come to Oxford
and Cambridge because Germany is closed
to them, and the medical students who
have been recommended to finish their
course that they may serve the R.A.M.C.
to the best purpose. There are also a few
whose religious beliefs or principles bar
them from military service; and theirs is
not the least heroic of tasks at the present
moment. Of more "slackers" there seem
to be none.STREET SCENES AND SOCIAL LIFE.
The generous youth of England has
rushed to arms; and the effect upon
Oxford and Cambridge is strange indeed.
At 11 or noon the streets are not now
a-flutter with gowns hurrying to lectures;
at 1 o'clock the groups in the gateways
are scanty or none. The motor-bicycles
are all at the front, carrying dispatches.
By night and by day there is a hush over
the colleges, where set upon set of empty
rooms seem to stare at the empty quad-
rangles. The parks and the playing-grounds
are given up to drill; and football
matches as can be got up once a week,
just to "keep football going." On the
river at Oxford the only boats are a few
scratch fours or pairs; at Cambridge only
the "Belgian" students may be seen,
acquiring an art in which Henley knows
that Belgians can do very well. Perhaps
Oxford makes more attempt than Cam-
bridge to keep sport alive, partly because
at Oxford the O.T.C. is less able to be
exacting in its demands. The Prince of
Wales, of Magdalen, and others have sent
funds to help the Drag to a weekly run
in hard times, and the officers in and about
Oxford are glad of the opportunity. But
the entire Bullington Club has joined the
Army (and so has the Vampires, of
Brasenose); by the end of November all
the oars of last year's Oxford eight, 13 of
the Rugby XV, nine of the cricket XI,
eight of the Association XI, and all the
lawn tennis six had taken commissions.
No wonder that university life languishes.
Vincent's and the Pitt are just open; the
O.U.D.S. is a club for Belgians; the Grill
is closed. The political and other such
clubs struggle on or amalgamate; and in
each university the Union, mainly denuded
of its officers, tries to keep up an
appearance of life with the help of its
Belgian honorary members.In these gathering places of young men
the signs of war are concentrated; but
the signs are by no means all negative.
A positive sign is the prevalence of
uniform. Uniform and a gown is acad-
emic dress; people come up to take their
degrees in uniform. At the examination
for All Souls Fellowships one candidate
wore the uniform of an officer of cavalry,
another that of an able seaman; and for
the first time since the Civil War, perhaps
for the first time in history, the lessons
have been read in King's Chapel by a
scholar wearing military dress. Khaki is
a common sight at the High Tables (where
dinners are shorter than they used to be);
for not only do the universities eagerly
welcome their members on leave—pro-
fessors, readers, tutors have found means
to serve in the Army. And at Oxford, for
those who are ineligible, there is the
Oxford Volunteer Training Corps (com-
monly known from its G.O. as "Godley's
Own" or even as the "Ungodly"), in
the ranks of which may be seen the Poet
Laureate and Professor Gilbert Murray.

UNIVERSITY FINANCE.

This activity of the senior members does
not take the place of their usual work.
True, they have been spared controversial
legislation (except, at Oxford, a little
dispute over divinity moderations). But,
though undergraduates are few, both
universities have endeavoured to keep their
educational work unimpaired; and it has
been found that the example of the O.T.C.,
with its compulsory drills and compulsory
lectures, has had a good effect upon
regularity in attendance. And both
universities have to face a very serious
loss of funds. Not only will the univer-
sity and college chests be left without fees
and dues and rents and fines (even the
proctors nowadays can pick up nothing);
automatically the stipends of the tutorial
staffs must shrink. Oxford means to
tackle the question during the vacation;
and both in Oxford and Cambridge there
is a strong feeling that the people who
choose the present moment for talking of
university reform are not showing good
sense or good feeling. University and
college athletic clubs and societies will
feel the pinch severely. Hard times, too,threaten every one who serves, however
humbly, university or college. For the
reduced numbers of scouts, gyms, and bed-
makers there are few tips or perquisites;
and the case of the lodging-house keepers
is so hard that Cambridge University has
done what it can to indemnify them, while
Oxford has helped them by billeting in
their houses some of the many soldiers
quartered on the town. The tradesmen
will suffer less than might be expected,
because Cambridge, which had the whole
of the 6th Division at the outbreak of
war, has now a large portion of the new
Army hard by; and Oxford is full of
troops, many of the officers having sets of
rooms in college.

NEW ACTIVITIES.

There are not enough officers to give
to New College, for instance, an air of
life; but outside their college walls both
towns are humming with activity of an
unfamiliar kind. French is heard on all
hands, for it is well-known how the
universities have been proud to offer
homes and educational facilities to pro-
fessors and students from Louvain,
Brussels, and Ghent, while of other
refugees each town has a large share.
Then there is the hospital work. The
military hospital at Cambridge began
with the cloisters of Newell's Court in
Trinity; now the King's and Clare ground
is covered with an open-air base hospital,
the first of its kind, a place of 1,000 beds,
whence many of the convalescents are
taken to a Red Cross rest house. At
Oxford the New Schools and the Town
Hall have both been turned into hospitals;
and New College gardens are full of con-
valescents. Work for Belgian refugees,
for the relief of distress, for the Red
Cross, has been efficiently organized and
is actively carried on. The women of
Oxford and Cambridge are playing their
part as eagerly as the men. And by these
and other means there has been stolen into
the air a rapprochement between town and
gown and between social classes that would
have seemed very unlikely six months ago.They are no strangers to armies and to
war, these ancient cities, and especially
Oxford, whose own streets have before now
run red. They are doing their duty at
once enthusiastically and efficiently, pre-
pared to give, as they must give, in larger
measure than other places, to suffer more
in friendships cut short and young life
squandered, and to rejoice more in glory
won. Of them, more than of any other
congregations of men, it is interesting to
ask what they think of the future. Perhaps
we cannot do better than put two quota-
tions side by side. The first comes from
the *Oxford Magazine*:—"We have become shadows of other times,
almost like the ghosts, the memories, in
our half-deserted colleges. We are left
with institutions and traditions with
which we don't quite know what to do
except that we feel vaguely that they are
the one link between the past and the
present, and that they must be preserved
until the golden age returns. It is
very restful to go to lectures where the
past of mankind is talked of without
reference to his present misdeeds."
That is the voice of the Oxford that we
know. The next quotation comes from the
undergraduate organ, the *Varsity* ("with
which and during the war is incorporated
The Isis"):"One thing seems certain; that after the
great national awakening that has taken
place we are almost bound to see military
efficiency on the part of those who are
physically fit as much a *sine qua non* of
residence as the passing of exams. I think
that our general mode of life will change
also. There will be less luxury and more
purpose. . . . There will be more
reason in everything we do and say."THIEVES AND VANDALS IN
A FRENCH CHATEAU.AMERICAN CITIZEN'S STORY OF
PILLAGAGE.

FLAGS HAULED DOWN.

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

How the German invaders of France
wantonly pillaged and destroyed a
chateau occupied by an American is
described by the victim in a long letter in
the *Telegraph*.The name of the mansion is the
Chateau au Fond des Forêts, and it is
situated at Rosoy-en-Mulien, in the
Department of the Oise, ten miles from
Meaux, twenty-five miles from Chantilly,
and a similar distance from Compiègne,
a thirty-eight miles from Paris.The writer states that the English
arrived at the place on September 2nd,
and out of respect for the three American
flags conspicuously displayed, did not
enter the chateau. The officers slept in
the chauffeurs' bedrooms and outbuild-
ings, and were content with wine given
them by the head-gardener.Next day the Germans arrived, occupied
the chateau, and stayed until September
9th. They tore down the American flag.
The writer proceeds:—

STOLEN AND DESTROYED.

No words can describe the condition
inside the chateau, of the lawns, the alleys,
and the wooded park, after the Germans
had left. In fact, of the many thousands
of dollars' worth of personal property
there is not enough left of value to pay
transport to Paris and commission on sale.
All the armoured sideboards, vases,
writing-desks, cupboards in nineteen bed-
rooms and elsewhere, were opened by
bayonets or heavy tools, and all broken in
many pieces or ruined. All articles taken
from them were either broken, torn up,
destroyed, or taken away. All objects
of art of value were taken away.Nineteen bedrooms in the chateau and
outbuildings were furnished complete.
Not one blanket, sheet, pillow-case, or
eiderdown covering, American or foreign,
remains. All curtains were pulled down
and soaked with blood and filth, linings
torn out, destroyed, or used for covering
the wounded. All bed and lounge
mattresses, pillows, springs, and furni-
ture were soaked with blood, medicine,
or filth, etc.No clothing, shoes,
or hats were left of over \$10 value belong-
ing to my wife, myself, or my eight sor-
varis. Some dresses of my wife were
slashed with knives and left hanging in
the armchairs. Shoes were taken, or whatwere left had pieces cut out or crosses cut
in them across the toe-cap.

1,000 BOTTLES OF WINES.

Out of over a thousand bottles of wines,
including 1890, 1894, 1899, 1892, and 1893
champagnes, some in magnans and jero-
boams (containing four quarts), 1890,
1870, port, very old red, white and Rhine
wines, besides old cognac, liquors,
whisky, Benedictine, etc., not one bottle
remains. Only broken and empty bottles
were found strewn all over the chateau
and park.The three kitchen gardens of over three
acres were partially destroyed and part
of the high wall torn down. All
vegetables, American and foreign, from
the three cultivated acres, were taken or
destroyed. Of the thousands of rare fruits
not one remains.Many German dead were buried on the
lawn near the billiard-room, and a
German officer was buried a few yards
apart, with a cross placed over his grave.
Other Germans were buried in the chicken
run. Of all our prize hens and cocks,
numbering about 150, not one was left.The pump in the river, which carries
water to the chateau for the three bath-
rooms, toilets, gardens, lawns, etc., was
destroyed and thrown into the river.
Flowers, including thousands of rare
roses in bloom, were all destroyed.The writer concludes:—"The ruin is com-
plete, and our American flags, one
attached to front of the chateau and the
other two to the two entrances, instead of
being respected by the German officers and
the army whose country is being represent-
ed by our Ambassador in France, were
pulled down from the home of a peaceful
American citizen living with his paralysed
and bed-ridden wife in France. Their
home and property are totally destroyed.All that the Germans left behind as a
payment for their invasion of an Ameri-
can's home is one German pistol, two
German rifles, and one-half of a German
book.NEW YORK STOCK
EXCHANGE.FINAL STAGE OF PROGRESS TO
NORMAL CONDITIONS.The *San Francisco Chronicle*, comment-
ing on the re-opening of the New York
Stock Exchange last month said:—
The re-opening of the New York Stock
Exchange, even to somewhat restricted
trading, is the entering upon the last lap
of the journey to normal financial con-
ditions.In the miscellaneous lot of low-priced
shares having a largely speculative value
there were no restrictions to open trading.
Whatever happened to them could have
no special effect on the general situation,
but nothing evil happened. They seem
to be selling about as they were before the
war.In the more important stocks, open-
trading was restricted entirely to cash
sales. There was unlimited opportunity,
except as to a comparatively few issues,
for those who desired to dispose of shares
to sell to any one who had cash to pay
for them. The prohibition of trading in
futures eliminated all the most dangerous
elements of speculative trading, while
making a record of values as shown by
the cash prices paid. The market was
strong, usually on about the basis of last
July—a little more or a little less. The
number of sales was large, but the lots
very small. Brokers can do no such busi-
ness for cash as could be done on credit
and margin.In the group known as "internation-
als" that is, stocks known to be largely
held abroad, open trading was not
permitted. Such transactions as were
made by members of the exchange con-
tinued to be subject to approval by the
committee, and were not made
public. In these securities, liquidation
by that process has been going on for
months, the effect of which is, doubtless,
to relieve the weak holders and thereby
strengthen the situation. In a quiet way,<

GERMANY INDICTED.

A SCATHING AMERICAN ANALYSIS.

"DOOMED TO SURE DEFEAT"

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, December 15th.

Germany is doomed to sure defeat. Bankrupt in statesmanship, overmatched in arms, under the moral condemnation of the civilized world, befriended only by Austria and Turkey, two backward-looking and decaying nations, desperately battling against the hosts of three Great Powers to which help and reinforcements from States now neutral will certainly come should the decision be long deferred, she pours out the blood of her heroic subjects, and wastes her diminishing substance in a hopeless struggle that postpones, but cannot alter, the fatal decree.

In these words the *New York Times* addresses to-day to the German people, and especially to German-Americans, a most eloquent and impressive exhortation to recognize the incompetence and failure of the Kaiser's advisers, and overthrow him and them. Fresh from perusal of the French Yellow-book, the full text of which it published on Saturday, it informs the Germans that the world for its own protection will not permit them to be victorious. It says:—

The doom of the German Empire may yet become the deliverance of the German people if they will betimes but seize and hold their own. Leipzig began and Waterloo achieved the emancipation of the French people from the bloody, selfish, and sterile domination of the Corsican ogre. St. Helena made it secure. Sedan sent the little Napoleon sprawling, and the statesman of France instantly established and proclaimed a Republic. Will the Germans blindly insist on having their Waterloo, their Sedan—and their St. Helena, too? A million Germans have been sacrificed; a million German homes made desolate. Must other millions die and yet other millions mourn before the people of Germany take into the court of reason and human liberty their appeal from the Imperial military caste that rushes them to their ruin?

MILITARY BLUNDERS.

After emphasizing that the German people have full justification for anything they may do in "the incompetence and blundering incapacity of the Kaiser's counsellors and servants in statecraft in Berlin and in foreign capitals," the *New York Times* recalls the sagacity of the old Emperor William; and proceeds:—

Germany literally forced an alliance for this war between England and Russia, two Powers often antagonistic in the past, and having now no common interest save the curbing of Germany. The terrible misjudgment of the General Staff hurried Germany headlong into the pit that incompetent diplomacy had prepared. The Empire went to war with three great nations able to meet her with forces more than double her own. Then the worth of that iron military discipline and of the 40 years of ceaseless preparation to which Germany had sacrificed so much of the productive power of her people was put to the test. Again the colossal Imperial machine broke down.

It was not through incompetence. The German Army was magnificent in its strength and its equipment. It was overmatched; it had attempted the impossible. That was the fatal blunder. The first rush upon Paris was intended to be irresistible. That was the plan of the General Staff. France crushed, Russia could be sent about her business. It was not irresistible. It was checked. It was repulsed. When the invaders were driven back from the Marne to the Aisne and the Belgian frontiers Germany's ultimate defeat was registered in the Book of Fate and heralded to the watching world.

THE WORLD AGAINST GERMAN VICTORY.

There is within the German view an even more sinister portent. The world cannot and will not let Germany win this war. With her dominating all Europe peace and security would vanish from the earth. Two months ago the world only dimly comprehended Germany; now it knows her thoroughly. So if England, France, and Russia cannot prevail against her, Italy with her two millions, the sturdy Hollanders, the Swiss, hard men in a fight, the Danes, Greeks, and the men in the Balkans will come to their aid to make sure the work is finished once and for all. For their own peace and safety the nations must demolish that towering structure of militarism in the centre of Europe that has become the world's danger, if not its greatest menace.

The only possible ending of the war is through the defeat of Germany. Driven back to her Rhine strongholds, she will offer a stubborn resistance. Even with the Russians near or actually in Berlin she would fight on. But for what? Why? Because the German people are resolved to get themselves all killed before the inevitable day of the enemy's triumph? Not at all. The weary men in the trenches and the distressed people merely obey the orders given by the Imperial Military Authority. For the men in these high quarters defeat would be the end of all. In desperation, with some possible admixture of blind confidence, they will continue the war.

FUTILITY OF FURTHER SACRIFICE.

But why should the German people make further sacrifice of blood to save the pride and the shoulder-straps of German officialdom? It means a million more of battlefields graves; it means frightful additions to the bill of costs and to the harshness of the terms. Since the more dreadful ending is plain to the view, why not force the better ending now?

But this is revolution. That may be so. Call it so. Definitions are useful; they are not deterrent. Is there in all history any record of a whole people rising against their rulers in the midst of a great war? Let historians answer that question. Is it conceivable that the loyal German people, made one by their love of the Fatherland and devoted to the accomplishment of Imperial ideals, could be stirred to revolt while still

unconquered? That concerns prophets. We are concerned neither with precedents nor prophecy. We have aimed here to make clear the certainty of Germany's defeat, and to show that if she chooses to fight to the bitter end her ultimate and sure overthrow will leave her bloodied to exhaustion, drained of her resources, and under sentence to penalties of which her stubbornness and her futile resistance will measure the severity.

THE DUTY OF GERMAN-AMERICANS.

We could wish that the German people, seeing the light, might take timely measures to avert the calamities that await them. It may well be doubted whether they will see the light. But have not the men of German blood in this country a duty to perform to their beleaguered brethren in the old home? The American of German birth and German descent should see and feel the truth about the present situation of Germany—the probability of a near, the certainty of a remote, future. At home Germans cannot know the whole truth. It is not permitted them to know it. It will be unfraternal and most cruel for German-Americans further to keep the truth from them or to fail in their plain duty to make known to them how low the Imperial militaristic ideal has fallen in the world's esteem and bring them to understand that the enemies they now confront are but the first line of civilization's defence against the menace of the sword that for ever rattles its scabbard.

The sword must go and the scabbard, too, and the shining armour. If the Germans here have at all the ear of the Germans there, can they not tell them to stop? They have come here to escape the everlasting din of war's tripping; they have come to find peace and quiet in a land of liberty and law, where the Government rests on the content of the governed, and where people, by their chosen representatives, when there is a question of going into the trenches to be slain, have something to say about it. Have they ever tried to get into the heads of their friends in the Fatherland some idea of the comforts and advantages of being governed that way? Instead of trying to change the well-matured convictions of Americans, why not labour for the conversion of their brother Germans?

There is no people on earth more worthy to enjoy the blessings of freedom than the Germans. Germany has taken her place in the very front of civilization. Freed from the double incubus of Imperialism and militarism the German genius would have a marvellous development. It is not in the thought of Germany's foes to crush the German people. The world would not let them be crushed. It has for them the highest esteem. It will acclaim the day when it can resume friendly, uninterrupted relations with them. But the headstrong, misguided, dangerous rulers of Germany are going to be called to stern account, and the reckoning will be paid by the German people just in proportion as they make common cause with the blindly arrogant ruling class. When representative Americans, men of peace like Eliot and Carnegie, insist that there can be no permanent peace until an end has been made of German militarism, sober-minded Germans here as well as in Germany ought not to turn a deaf ear to such voices, for they speak the opinion of the world.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ARTICLE.

WASHINGTON, December 15th. The *New York Times* leader is perhaps the most remarkable individual expression of American opinion yet elicited by the war, but encouraging as it is that this journal should be found expressing American horror of war and desire for a speedy peace without playing, like the pacifists, into the hands of the German propagandists, too much importance must not, of course, be placed on its views. It must never be forgotten, in trying to appraise American opinion, that no single American newspaper can be held to represent or mould national thought like the great newspapers of Europe. The United States is too big for that. One swallow does not make a summer, and while the *Times* has once added to its reputation for independent thinking about the war, its sentiments will have to be repeated far and wide before we can be certain that, in the event of the German peoples refusing to take the *Times'* advice, American opinion as a whole can be counted upon, come what may, to support us in exacting from Germany the other alternative which the *Times* espies for her.

SOUTH GERMANS AND THE WAR.

FEARS OF INVASION.

ACTIVITY IN FORTRESS TOWNS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES."]

SOUTH GERMANY, December 12th. Life in Berlin is proceeding much in the same way as at ordinary times. Many of the theatres are open and the business life is improving. The activity and signs of war are more to be seen in the country, extending along the Rhine. The fortifications of the various fortress-towns along this river are being steadily improved. Coblenz, especially, is supposed to be most heavily fortified.

The Germans are determined to hold on to Belgium as long as possible, and to defend it foot by foot. It is interesting to know they are no longer speaking of "offensive" in France. No, but they will be content when they have reached Calais soon. That "soon" has been repeated to me ever since the fall of Antwerp. Strong defensive lines have been constructed in Belgium in case of retreat, and the task of the Allies to drive the enemy out of Belgium and France will be immense, according to statements from German officers.

Liège and Namur have been rebuilt and strongly fortified. Important road-crossings and railway lines, as well as the most important and beautiful buildings of Brussels, are mined, and need only the press of a button to turn them into a heap of ruins.

I have really met people in the South of Germany who begin to speak about a possible invasion of Germany by the Allied Armies and to express the fear that

one day these beautiful towns along the Rhine may share the fate of so many Belgian and French towns—that the Allies will take a terrible vengeance if they succeed in reaching the Rhine.

I have talked with several South Germans about the war, and the feeling is not nearly so strong and enthusiastic as it is in Prussia. However, their feeling of hatred against Prussia has apparently disappeared. They realize that they must stick together and pull this war through as best they can. Prussia and the military party are naturally blamed, and the popularity of the Kaiser is far from being what it is in the north. They fight because they must; if Prussia loses the Southern States shore her fate and have got to play their part. But I doubt if they will play the game longer than is absolutely necessary. If they begin to realize the hopelessness of their cause, the Southern States will be the first to cry for peace. As a matter of fact, the South Germans are a peace-loving people, and have always been utterly opposed to the heavy armaments of Prussia. After this war the prestige of Prussia in the eyes of the South German States will suffer heavily, and will probably disappear altogether.

It was a common thing to hear the Germans speak about the panic on the East Coast of England. It was of no use for me to try and explain facts. I was simply taken for anti-German. I usually let them believe in these wild tales. It is a general belief that after the war—and some hope even before—Germany and France will shake hands and make a stand against England; that is, crush England completely and relieve her of her colonies. France will awake and discover that England has only used her for her own purposes and has not at all done her duty. This, of course, is the point of view of the Germans.

Everybody here is convinced that this war has been forced upon them. They produce all sorts of evidence to show that France and England had made definite arrangements with Belgium, and that the French Army had already crossed the Belgian frontier when Germany declared war.

Their confidence in the Austrian Army has been shaken to the ground, but I am firmly convinced that the German people themselves will fight to a finish. When, finally, they have to give in it will not be for want of soldiers, neither for want of food or money, as is so generally believed. It would be a great mistake to deceive oneself on these questions.

Their danger lies in the question of ammunition. I have heard rumours that they are very short of saltpetre for the manufacture of gunpowder. The export from Scandinavia, from where they receive large supplies, is stopped. An important business man offered to pay me the price I demanded for whatever quantity of copper I could provide him with. He feared that, in a few months' time, they would have to start destroying useful articles to get the necessary copper.

Thousands of transportable wooden huts and stables have been imported from Scandinavia to Alsace and Belgium, as well as to Poland, and they continue to import as many as they can get in order to assure the comfort of the soldiers.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

40TH PATRONS SPORTS 6/2/15.

1.—It is notified that, at the above sports, the following events are open to the members of the Corps and Reserves:—
(1) Half-mile race in marching order.
No pack. Waterbottle and haversack empty. Open to men under 25 years of age. A prize.
(2) Best turned out man in marching order. Open to men over 25 years of age. A prize.
Time of these events about 6 p.m., but competitors are invited to be present from 2.30 p.m. onwards to witness other events.
Place.—U.S.R.C. Hockey Ground.

PARADES.

2.—Parades for to-day (Friday): Nil.

DETAIL.

3.—Orderly Officer: Lieut. Wright.
Orderly Sergeant: Sergeant Crawford.
To furnish Guard to-night: No. 2 Section Artillery.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

THE VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WATKIN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

PARADES.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. to-day (Friday). Dress Drill Order.

Squad drills open to all members but particularly intended for new members and members lately returned from leave are held every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday at 5.15 p.m. on the Cricket Ground. The N.C.O. class of instruction is now merged with that of the Volunteer Corps and is held on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. every Monday.

MUSKETING.—All members who have been warned to attend to fire Part I. will parade at the King's Park Range punctually on either January 23rd at 2.30 p.m. or January 24th at 9.30 a.m., with rifles; uniform will be optional. The N.C.O.s in attendance will be: January 23rd, Sergeants McKay, Tolan and Hurley and Lieut.-Col. Olson; on January 24th, Sergeants Tolan and Leach and Corps. Green, Oxberry, and Harvey.

PROMOTIONS.—Pte. C. E. Thomas is appointed Sergeant as from January 18th.

REVERSION.—Lieut.-Col. J. M. Aaron reverts to Private at his own request.

POSTINGS.—Sergeant C. E. Thomas to Co. 3 Section 8.

Private E. Davidson to Co. 2 Section 2.
Private J. Wicheb to Co. 2 Section 2.
Private P. H. Holyoak to Co. 2 Section 2.
Private P. D. L. Bowley to Co. 2 Section 4.
Private W. B. Elwes is transferred from Co. 3 Section 8 to Co. 1 Section 1.

W. L. CARTER, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 10.10 a.m.—Pressure has declined, quickly at Namuro, and slightly to moderately over the China Coast, Annam and Formosa. A moderate increase has occurred over central Japan.

The depression has deepened and moved to the N.E. of Hokkaido. The area of relatively high pressure has moved eastwards and is shown as a weak anti-cyclone central to the south of Koshi.

Moderate easterly winds will prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	(E. winds, moderate, etc., line.
Formosa Channel	(N. & N.E. winds, fresh, moderate, etc., line.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Luzon	(The same as Hongkong and Neighbourhood.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	(The same as Hongkong and Neighbourhood.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

21st JANUARY, 1915, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	7 a.	30.03	32.5	—	WNW	4	—
Namuro	6 a.	29.53	—	—	W	4	—
Hokkaido	—	30.03	—	—	W	1	—
Tokyo	—	30.10	—	—	WNW	1	—
Kobe	—	30.27	—	—	W	1	—
Nagasaki	—	30.05	—	—	W	1	—
Kagoshima	—	30.28	—	—	WNW	1	—
Osaka	—	30.20	—	—	WNW	1	—
Naha	—	30.15	—	—	WNW	1	—
Ishigaki	—	30.07	—	—	WNW	1	—
Bonin Is.	—	30.07	—	—	WNW	1	—
Choshi	—	30.18	—	—	WNW	1	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	30.14	36	—	WNW	2	b
Chungking	—	30.12	47	—	WNW	3	cm
Swatow	7 a.	30.08	56	—	W	1	b
Amoy	6 a.	30.07	54	—	W	1	b
Taiwan	—	30.16	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei	—	30.06	—	—	—	—	—
Keelung	—	30.08	—	—	—	—	—
Keelung	—	30.02	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	—	30.05	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	6 a.	30.10	48	93	—	1	o
Hongkong	—	30.08	59	69	—	4	b
Gap Rock	—	30.07	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	—	30.06	57	—	—	3	lb
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoboh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phu Lien	6 a.	003	59	—	SE	3	b
Tourane	—	30.01	66	—	WNW	5	b
Cape St. James	—	29.94	90	—	ENE	2	b
Appari	—	30.01	71	—	SW	1	o
Manila	—	30.00	72	—	—	—	—
Legaspi	—	29.99	78	—	—	—	—
Lilo	9 a.	29.99	80	—	—	—	—
Bacolod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cebu	—	29.98	88	—	—	—	—
Labuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.
1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the density of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF SKY, by blue sky, or detached cloud, or drizzling rain, or fog, or gloom, or hail, or lightning, or overcast, or passing showers, or squall, or rain, or thunder, or visibility, or other weather.
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 21st.

Barometer	30.07	30.09	30.07
Temperature	64	59	66
Humidity	51	69	67
Wind Direction	NE	East	ESE
Force	1	4	3
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 20th .65

Lowest open air Temperature on 20th .54

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 22nd to 28th January, 1915.

HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Day of Week.	Time.	Day of Week.	Time.
Fri.	22 m 0.56	5.3	7.49
Satur.	23 m 1.39	4.6	8.25
Sun.	24 m 3.41	4.0	9.3
Mon.	25 m 6.13	3.7	10.1
Tues.	26 m 4.52	3.9	9.44
Wed.	27 m 5.37	6.2	10.13
Thurs.	28 m 10.10	5.8	9.23
	7.2	7.1	0.1

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PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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NEW HIGH POWER TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, OFFERING

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION.

S.S. "GLENLYLE,"

9,500 tons gross,

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All Vessels Fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, Wireless Telegraphy, Electric

Light and Steam Heating Apparatus. A qualified Doctor also Stewards carried.

For passage and further information apply to

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Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

1158

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ORIENTAL	About 27th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	NUBIA	Noon, 29th Jan.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	NAMUR	About 20th Feb.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES	NAMUR	10 A.M. 31st Feb.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they are effecting War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"SZECHUEN"	On 22nd Jan., 11 A.M.
HIOHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 22nd Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"HUICHOW"	On 22nd Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 24th Jan., 11 A.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 24th Jan., 11 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 25th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 26th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KANCHOW"	On 26th Jan., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "YINGKOW," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1915.

TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

[4]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	On 28th Jan.	On 6th Feb., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	On 28th Jan.	On 19th Feb., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	On 28th Jan.	On 19th Feb., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Room has Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For further particulars apply to—

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EASTWARD

S.S. "ORISSA" 5,435 tons, Capt. Langlands, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, VLADIVOSTOK, KOBE and MOJI on 22nd January.

S.S. "UMTA" 5,422 tons, Captain, Babb will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 4th February.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

AGENTS

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIKANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 22nd Jan., at 1 P.M.
"KAITANG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 26th Jan., at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 29th Jan., at 1 P.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... SUNDAY, 24th Jan., at 10 A.M.
Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

[3]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 26th Jan.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 9th Feb.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd Feb.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd Mar.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.
"Manila" at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60	" " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45	" " " £68.

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THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots	Wed., 10th Mar.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

O. WURIU, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hainada	THURSDAY, 28th Jan., at 3 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kanoo	THURSDAY, 4th Feb., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Pearls.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SHIBETORO MARU"	"	TUESDAY, 26th Jan., at D'light.

FOR FOOCHEW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	K. Musakami	SUNDAY, 24th Jan., at 10 A.M.
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	SUNDAY, 31st Jan., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"	"	"

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Tip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	V. CIGOTAT	On or about 25th Jan.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	DUMBEA	On 23rd Jan., at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.
TRANSHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA and BLACK SEA.
Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

[2]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO LONDON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamers	Steamers to	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due at	Due at
from YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	MARSEILLES	LONDON
Jan. 4	ARCADIA	Jan. 12	Jan. 14	MALAJA	Friday	Thursday
Jan. 18	NUBIA	Jan. 26	Jan. 28	MOLTA	Feb. 13	Feb. 19
Mar. 1	ORIENTAL	Feb. 8	Feb. 10	MOLDAVIA	Mar. 13	Mar. 19
Mar. 1	MALTA	Feb. 23	Feb. 25	EGYPT	Mar. 27	Mar. 30
Mar. 1	SARDINIA	Mar. 8	Mar. 10	MEDINA	Apr. 10	Apr. 16
Mar. 29	ASSAYE	Mar. 22	Mar. 24	MONGOLIA	Apr. 24	Apr. 30
Apr. 12	ORIENTAL	Apr. 5	Apr. 7	MALWA	May 8	May 14
Apr. 12	MALTA	Apr. 20	Apr. 22	MORSA	May 22	May 28
May 10	SARDINIA	May 3	May 5	MALAJA	June 5	June 11
	NUBIA	May 17	May 19	MOOLTA	June 19	June 25

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and in London on the following Friday.
Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. The connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved for Hongkong at the time of Booking.

THE FARES to London and Marseilles are as follows—

and fares are as follows:—					
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	LONDON	Return
2nd Saloon	"B"	"	"	£65	£97
	"A"	"	"	£59	£89
	"B"	"	"	£44	£66
	"B"	"	"	£40	£60
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	MARSEILLES	Return
2nd Saloon	"B"	"	"	£61	£91
	"A"	"	"	£55	£85
	"B"	"	"	£42	£63
	"B"	"	"	£38	£57
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE					

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave YAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
NANKIN	about Jan. 4	about Jan. 15	about Jan. 19	about Jan. 26	about Feb. 22	about Mar. 5
NAMUR	about Mar. 15	about Mar. 26	about Mar. 31	about Apr. 6	about May 4	about May 12
NOBE	about Mar. 29	about Apr. 9	about Apr. 14	about Apr. 20	about May 18	about May 27
NELLORE	about Apr. 26	about May 7	about May 11	about May 18	about June 15	about June 24
NAGOYA	about May 10	about May 21	about May 26	about June 1	about June 29	about July 8

These Steamers will also call at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO. FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon: £35 Single; £52 Return. FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £45 Single; 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	* KATORI MARU Capt. Kon	19,000	THURSDAY, 28th Jan., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, H.K. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	* KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	16,000	THURSDAY, 11th Feb., at 10 A.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	* SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Deguchi	12,500	SATURDAY, 23rd Jan., at Noon.
ALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGCON	* SADO MARU Capt. K. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 9th Feb., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	* HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Sato	13,500	FRIDAY, 12th Feb., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKKAICHI	* TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda	13,500	FRIDAY, 12th Mar., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	* HAKATA MARU Capt. T. Sato	12,000	TUESDAY, 26th Jan., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	* BOMBAY MARU Capt. T. Sato	5,000	MONDAY, 25th Jan., at Noon.
	* COLOMBO MARU Capt. Sakamoto	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Jan., at Noon.
	* TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda	13,500	TUESDAY, 9th Feb., at 5 P.M.
	* MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	16,000	THURSDAY, 28th Jan., at 11 A.M.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

* Terminus Yokohama.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

STEAMERS	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
KATORI MARU	20,000 Tons	Thurs., 28th Jan.
KAMO	16,000 "	Thurs., 11th Feb.
KASHIMA	20,000 "	Thurs., 25th Feb.
MISHIMA	16,000 "	Thurs., 11th Mar.
SUWA	25,000 "	Thurs., 25th Mar.
ATSUTA	16,000 "	Thurs., 8th Apr.
YABAKA	25,000 "	Thurs., 22nd Apr.
MIYABAKI	16,000 "	Thurs., 6th May.
KITANO	16,000 "	Thurs., 20th May.
FUSHIMI	25,000 "	Thurs., 3rd June.
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 26th Jan.
SADO	12,500 "	Tues., 9th Feb.
YOKOHAMA	12,500 "	Tues., 23rd Feb.
AYA	12,500 "	Tues., 9th Mar.
SHIDZUOKA	12,500 "	Tues., 23rd Mar.
TAMBA	12,500 "	Tues., 6th Apr.
AKI	12,500 "	Tues., 20th Apr.
SADO	12,500 "	Tues., 4th May.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 22 and 1241

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